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Amen.

It is over. What is over?
Nay, how much is over truly?
Harvest days we toiled to sow for.
Now the sheaves are gathered newly,
Now the wheat is garnered duly.

It is finished. What is finished?
Much is finished known or unknown;
Lives are finished, time diminished;
Was the fallow field left unsown?
Will these buds be always unblown?

It suffices. What suffices?
All suffices reckoned rightly;
Spring shall bloom where now the ice is,
Roses make the brambles sightly,
And the quickening sun shine brightly,
And the latter wind blow lightly,
And my garden teem with spices.

—*Christian Rosetti.*

"Sower's Song."

Now hands to seed-sheet, boys,
We step and we cast; old Time's on wing
And would ye partake of harvest joys,
The corn must be sown in spring.
Fall gently and still, good corn,
Lie warm in thy earthly bed,
And stand so yellow some morn,
That beast and man may be fed.

Old Earth is a pleasure to see
In sunshiny cloak of red and green;
The furrow lies fresh; this year will be
As the years that are past have been.
Fall gently and still, etc.

Old Mother, receive this corn,
The seed of six thousand golden sires;
All these on thy kindly breast were born;
One more thy poor child requires.
Fall gently and still, etc.

Now steady and sure again,
And measure of stroke and step we keep;
Thus up and thus down we cast our grain;
Sow well, and you gladly reap.
Fall gently and still, etc.

—*Thomas Carlyle.*

ONE STORMY NIGHT.

A stormy night, indeed—
"High up on the lonely mountains;"
the rain came down in streams, as if the sky were a great sieve, and not a ray of light found its way through the black clouds. The giant fir trees bent and swayed in the fierce wind, and sent their wild, wailing voices down through gulch and canon to mingle with the roar of the creek and cataract, or fell before the rocks that crashed down the mountain sides. The terrified cattle lowed and cried in their corrals, huddling together for warmth and sympathy. Indoors people drew near together, crowding around the hearth-fires that blazed in a fitful, almost uncanny way.

In a wayside inn, on the mountain road, a little company sat thus gathered about an immense fireplace that glowed and flamed like a bonfire, and not content with cheering the great room, sent its beacon-light out at the windows to defy the night and the storm.

There was Mike Malone, the landlord, and Kitty, his fat, funny wife; little Maria, the Spanish girl whom Mike and Kitty had "rared;" Jake, the stableman, and last, because most important, "Bat," the French Canadian woodcutter. There was nothing in the young fellow's appearance to suggest the winged horror whose name he bore. It was merely a sobriquet for Baptiste. Jake seldom availed himself of the abbreviation, but, slowly and emphatically, styled him "Canuck," usually prefixing a descriptive that had more force than elegance. It was ill-natured, to say the least, for Bat was one of the kindest fellows in the world, "and the ways of him," as Kitty said, "was wan sthrame o' sunshine; but sure," she added, "Jake is that jealous that he can't trate him dacent, though I'd sooner see Maree quiet in her grave nor married to likes av him. Av she's in love wid the Frinchman? There ye have me now. She's that quare and shy, Maree is, that ye niver can tell her mind till she plazes to let ye know, and on this subject she hasn't plazed yit."

And that was quite true, for when Bat's blue eyes, sparkling with fun and deep with the light of love, beamed upon the little dark-eyed beauty, her long lashes swept her cheeks; sometimes not until the quick eyes of Jake had seen the outspringing of an answering love, though not all Bat's gallant wooing could bring a word of it to her lips—silent, cautious little Maria, who doubted the gay manners of this rollicking knight of the ax.

"Did ever yees listen to the loike o' that!" exclaimed Mike, at a sudden crashing sound.

Kitty and Bat crossed themselves fervently, but Jake, with unmoved, sullen face, sat and glowered at the fire. Suddenly Maria sprang up, excitedly. "It is a voice!" she cried.

"Indade, thin, it's the voice of manny wathers," laughed Kitty, though rather nervously.

"It's a human voice; it is calling for help."

"By golly, it's Satan, den," said Bat. "Dat's nobody helse'll be on de road a night like dat. I'll bet he's call for Jake," he added, roguishly.

A deeper glower was Jake's only reply, but soon lifting his head, he said:

"She's right, Maree is; ther is some one callin'."

"Out wid yees, men, till the riscue!" cried Kitty, seizing Mike's hat and coat and thrusting them upon him.

"Sure ye're spakin," said Mike, ruefully preparing to leave the cheery hearth.

Bat, aroused by the light in Maria's flashing eyes, sprang up with enthusiasm, for, low be it spoken, his was not a grand heroic soul. His brave deeds were mostly born of impulse and nourished by the approbation of others. Jake sullenly joined them, but before they reached the door it opened, and full in the firelight appeared a tall form, and handsome, yellow-bearded face—a striking picture, with the dark night for a background.

"By me sowl, it's the docther. What brings ye out in the loike o' this?"

"I don't go abroad in Satan's name, Mike," laughed the doctor, making his way to the fire, and taking the chair that Kitty had hastened to place for him.

"No more ye don't, docther; it's hiven's own sarvant ye are," she said, earnestly. "Bestir yersilf, Mike, and bring him somethin' hot to drink, for indade, docther, ye're the color of a ghost."

"I've had a pretty tough time of it to get here, and a few minutes ago I was more likely to arrive at the bottom of the gulch, where my poor horse is now."

The doctor's voice trembled and his eyes were wet with not unmanly tears, for, as the little company well knew, the horse was a pet and a beauty.

"Ah, woe's the night," wailed Kitty. "Ye'll niver find a betther baste nor a handsomer wan—and so proud he samed to bear ye, the poor faithful crature!"

"Yes, we've pulled through many a tough place together, and he never flinched nor failed me. The almost human cry he gave when he went down that horrible place will ring in my ears as long as I live," said the doctor, shuddering. "But who's going to show me the way to Fraser's? There's a trail over the mountain, isn't there?"

"Begorry, there was wan," said Mike, with great hesitation, "but a very deuce of a way ye'll foind it now—the trass do be crackin' and fallin' and the rocks a rowlin' down in jest an infarnal manner. It's as much as yer loife is worth to ye to get there."

"And who's ailin' over there, annyway?" asked Kitty.

"I think it's the baby. Some one left word at my office that they feared one of Fraser's children was dying."

"Blamed if I'll risk my neck fur one of Fraser's kids," said Jake, emphatically, going back to his seat by the fire.

"No great risk, thin," retorted Kitty. "Thim as is born to be hanged 'll niver be dhrowned."

"An' sure," said Mike, glancing at Kitty, "I'm thinkin' we're as safe outside as in afther this. We're in for it, annyhow; but danged if I'm anxious to drag my owld rheumaticky legs over anny trail to-night."

The doctor looked at Bat. Maria, too, had looked at him, and that look had fired his soul with the courage of an old warrior, whatever the risk or the terror.

"Well, a guess a know dat way pretty well, an' if hanyting is happen I got de doctor, ain't it?" said Bat, gayly brushing back his brown curls, and drawing over them the veritable blue toque that he had worn in the backwoods of Canada. Then, in his droll way, he took solemn leave of Kitty and Mike, imploring them, if anything should prevent his return, to be good to Jake. Over Maria's little brown hand he lingered long enough to say, unheard by all but her:

"I come again to thee—je t'aime."

And in a language understood by all the dark eyes answered:

"I love thee."

And in a language known and taught by the Father of Evil, sullen Jake replied to his laughing, "Good-bye, my Jake—pray for me," with a look of hatred and a sullen "Go to the deuce!"

"Behind you, my dear," answered Bat, with a profound bow.

Out into the black and terrible night went the two men—one obeying the mandate of his noble profession, filled with the sympathy it had taught him to give to sorrow and suffering everywhere; the other, his heart glowing with chivalric passion, to prove himself a hero in the eyes of her he loved—followed by the voluble blessings of Mike and Kitty, by the half-proud, half-anxious and altogether loving gaze of Maria, and also by the malignant glare of Jake's evil eyes.

"And Satan came also," thought the doctor, observing the look.

Maria, too, turned in time to see the expression. It was just as Mike was telling them to look out for the bridge over Fraser's creek. Then the door closed, and while the wind and the rain beat furiously against it, and Mike and Kitty speculated anxiously upon the chances of their safe arrival at Fraser's, Maria studied Jake's face as he gazed intently in the fire, where, from a pine-knot, the luried jets of flame darted out and leaped wildly up in the black vault, as if eager to join their kindred spirits in the storm.

Suddenly Jake arose, and, muttering something in the way of a good-night, slouched out of the room. Maria, too, went softly out, retiring to her own apartment.

Meanwhile, safely on their way through wind and rain and thick darkness, over fallen trees and raging waters, went the two men, Bat's jubilant heart overflowing in droll speeches and songs that he sang at the top of his voice, to scare away evil spirits, he said—and the doctor said he should think it would. But it did not, for behind them crept one whose intent was blacker than the night, more cruel than the angry streams. Yet on they went along the narrow path, with the overhanging rocks on their right, and on their left the fearful precipice; yet gayly onward, with cautious steps, until they reached the cottage, whose light shone out like a star in the black night.

"By golly, we've got here, don't it?" said Bat, drawing a long breath, as they paused at the door.

Is there anything, I wonder, that stirs a physician's heart more deeply than that look of mingled thankfulness and mute appeal that greets him on his first arrival where life and death are struggling together?

"God bless you!" cried Fraser, who, alone with his wife, was watching the little one that lay flushed with fever and moaning with pain. "God bless you, doctor—we didn't think you could get here."

"There's a special providence for doctors, you know," he answered, smiling.

The mere sound of his pleasant voice seemed to give them courage, and the mother, with a gleam of hope in her eyes and a deep sigh of relief, laid her baby in his arms, that clasped and bore the tiny burden with the tenderness of a woman. When a man has a gentle heart, tender not merely toward his own, but with a sympathy that reaches to all helpless, suffering creatures, how great it is!

"I was t'inkin'," said Bat, gravely, "bo't dat Providence you been spikin' 'bo't it, why it ain't take care of doctor's horses de same time."

After the doctor and Bat had crossed Fraser's creek the stealthy figure that had followed them thus far, with something in his hand, stopped, cowering beneath a fir tree, till the gleam of their lantern was like a firefly in the distance; then he approached the bridge, and with eyes grown accustomed to the darkness examined the end that lay upon the bank. He could see sufficiently well for his purpose, which was soon apparent, for, taking up his pick, he commenced digging into the bank and displacing the rocks, working with a fiendish energy.

"Curse him," he said, between his teeth, "I'll fix him so that no doctor can't save him."

And so, with muttered curses, with the hoarse, bellowing torrent beneath and the shrieking pines above, the work was done, and the timber left in such position that one attempting to cross upon it would cause its fall. It was horrible to think of—plunged into that hell of waters and whirling debris, to be dashed against the sharp rocks or carried swiftly down the dark ravine to a death as sure and cruel if not as sudden.

"There, you infernal Canuck," said the man, "you bet you've done yer last love-makin'. I'll take that little business off yer hands," he added, with an ugly laugh.

"But first you'd better repair that bridge."

It was Maria, with her lantern suddenly turned full upon him.

He uttered one fearful oath, an' shrank trembling like the coward that he was before the girl's gleaming eyes as she held her light aloft.

"I know what you have been doing, and what it is for. Now, go to work and make it safe again."

"I'll be blamed if I do," growled Jake.

The only answer was the click of a revolver that her little firm hand held steadily enough. She knew how to use it; Jake was well aware of that. More than once he had seen her bring down her game, with a skill that many an old hunter might envy.

"If this fails, I have something else at my belt. Do as I tell you, or I will kill you as I would a wild beast that threatened me."

"She'd do it, the little Spanish fiend."

"I'm tempted to do it now"—click. "Oh, how quickly I could send you down there where you meant to send him. I can hardly keep from doing it, I hate you so; but I'd scorn to have such dirty blood on my hands. Now go to work."

Stung through and through with her contempt, cowed and unnerved by the threats that he knew were not idle ones, Jake set about the work, and it was soon completed.

"Now go home!" she said, sternly.

There was no choice but to obey, and, still under cover of the girl's revolver, he went before her like a sulky convict driven to his dark cell.

"I'll release you in the morning," she said, as she drove him into a snug out-building, and, fastening the door securely, left him to his meditations.

The rain had ceased. Up through the green canons floated the mists of the morning. Tinged with rosy light, they sailed away through the blue ether. Up rose the sun, shining grandly on the mountains, and through those floods of gold came the doctor, and Bat caroling his gay song, proud as a troubadour home from the war going to kneel at his lady's feet.

"By golly, we're save dat baby," he cried, springing through the open door. "And how is Jake? A bet he's been most sick of lonesome widout me. Eh, where he is, dat Ja-k-e?" he shouted.

But Jake did not appear.

"And thou, Marie, my little one," he murmured in his own language that she had learned in childhood, "hast thou no smile for me? Those beautiful eyes, have they nothing to say to me this morning? They were so eloquent last night, my heart was aching with joy. Look at me, Maria—but thou art pale. Wert thou troubled for me, my little love?"

Swiftly rose the color to cheek and brow, slowly the long lashes were uplifted, and from dewy eyes and parted rosy lips smiled the glad welcome home. Jake, just then appearing at the door, saw it all, and with a stifled groan of jealous passion and defeat, he turned and fled, half-blinded with rage, he knew not where—to get away from that maddening sight, that was all his thought—away to the caves of the mountains where he could crouch like a wounded wolf and howl out his despair.

Crash! down through the treacherous bridge of poles and bark! Down, down the shuddering depths he whirled, and the stream, scorning to bear such a burden, hurled him aside upon the jagged rocks, where the long ferns trailed their broken plumes and the ivy wound its poisonous bands.

"They'll never find me," he thought, "but it's right—it's just. It's what I was goin' to do to him, curse—no, I can't die cursin'," and, with bleeding, untaught lips, he tried to pray. "Oh Lord—I don't know how," he whispered faintly. "But didn't he say forgive? What was it mother used to make me say? "If I should die—my soul to take—Jesus'—sake."

His head drooped lower, his lips were still. The water swept across his breast, the long ferns, waving, brushed his bleeding hands, and through the laurel branches the sunshine fell upon his ghastly face.

"Jake, my poor feller, look—hope your heyes—you ain't dead, don't it? Sapre, wake up, mon ga," cried Bat, in an agony of terror and compassion, as, with trembling hands, he dashed the water in his face and rubbed his hands, and from Jake's pocket-flask poured whisky down his throat. At last Jake slowly unclosed his eyes and feebly moved his lips.

"Dat's right, by golly, swear if you want to, but keep you heyes hopen. Now, how you tink I'll got you hout of dis? Here, embrace me, mon cher; put you harms ron ma neck, comme ca—ho done! You are more heavy dan a black oak log, but keep to me—now, hup we go. Dere," laying his burden safely on the bank, "you better bath yourself in de stable next time, young feller."

But Jake had fainted again, and Bat ran to the house for help.

"Yes, I meant to kill you, Bat, as true as you live," said Jake, in his first penitence. "I'm sorry now, for you're a brick, and you deserve the girl; but I couldn't stay round and see her smilin' like that on no man, not if he'd saved my life a hundred times; I might be tempted agin; it's in my natur, Bat. I'm a mean cuss, that's a fact; but as soon as I'm on my pins agin, I'll git."

And he did. And Maria and Bat were married. The pines and the water-falls played the wedding march; and if the trees could not quite banish the mourning from their voices—there is a little that is sad in everything; but the happy lovers heard only sounds of joy.

The doctor was there to kiss the bride, and Baby Fraser, cooing and crowing and waving her dimpled hands, and Mike and Kitty, all tearful and smiling and eloquent with Irish words of blessing and endearment.

But to this day Bat cannot comprehend Jake's malice, and says with puzzled look:

"I'll never tought he'll done dat proppus."—*Californian.*

A Dear Chronometer.

Meanness not infrequently resembles the

Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other.

An excellent illlustration of this "o'erleaping" is furnished by a certain transaction of John Jacob Astor with one of his captains. The story is told by a writer in the Boston *Transcript:*

The captain had sailed six voyages to China without a chronometer, depending on "dead reckoning" and "lunars;" just starting on his seventh voyage, he suggested to Mr. Astor that it would be safer to have a chronometer.

"Well, get one," said the merchant.

The captain did so, and entered its cost in his account current. When Astor's eyes fell upon the item he drew his pencil through it. The captain expostulated. Said Astor: "I told you to get one; I didn't say I'd pay for it."

The captain severed his connection with Astor then and there, and went into Wall street, engaged with other owners, and before night was in command of as fine a ship as ever floated in New York's beautiful bay.

In three days she was ready for sea, and set sail. At the same time Astor's ship, under the command of a new captain, set sail also. They had a race for Hong Kong, but the captain who, as he used to put it, had discharged John Jacob Astor, by keeping the men at the braces, took advantage of every puff of wind and won by three days.

Then there was lively work. The ship was loaded in the shortest time possible, and before Astor's vessel, which had arrived meantime, was half loaded, our captain weighed anchor, and with a full cargo of tea set sail for Sandy Hook; arrived in good time; got his ship alongside the wharf and began hoisting out his cargo, which was sold by auction on the spot.

This glutted the market, for the consumption was comparatively small in those days, and when Astor's ship came in prices had fallen.

Two days later, as the captain was sauntering down Broadway, he met his former employer.

"How much did dat chronometer cost you?" asked the latter.

"Six hundred dollars."

"Yell," said Astor, "dat vas sheap. It cost me sixty tousand dollars!"

The merchant and the captain have long since paid the reckoning, but that chronometer is still a good timekeeper and a treasured relic as well.

Cast thy money upon the newspapers and after many days it will return to you fourfold.

The World Coming to an End.

Something like fifty years ago Uncle Eli and Aunt Ruth, a good old couple jogging on along life's downward way, retired to rest with no thoughts concerning the end of the world in mind to destroy sleep, or even trouble them during the hours allotted to slumber. Aunt Ruth was a devout Episcopalian, Uncle Eli an equally devout Methodist. It might have been midnight, when, for some unaccountable reason the female head of the house awoke. The bed stood facing two windows, out upon the village green, and as her eyes unclosed she beheld a sight that sent a thrill of fear quivering through every fiber of her being. The heavens were on fire, and the stars were falling to earth like the waters of an illuminated Niagara.

Aunt Ruth slid from the bed to her knees, while with one hand she groped for her prayer-book, the other hand being occupied with an attempt to awaken, by a series of vigorous shakes, her consort, who yet slept and snored unconscious of the impending calamity.

"Daddy! daddy!" she cried; "daddy, wake up; the day of judgment is come." The only response to her appeal was a succession of snores, for which Uncle Eli was famous, and an accession of terror on her part, lest the affair should happen before the sleeper could be aroused.

"Oh, Lordy; have mercy. Daddy! daddy!" she again shrieked, this time administering a thorough shaking up; "Daddy, the world is on fire—coming to an end—pray, daddy, pray, the day of judgment's come!"

"Ugh! eh?" grunted the only gentleman, only half awake. "Ruth, what's the"—he never finished that sentence, for just then he caught a sight of the celestial pyrotechnical display, and with a single bound vaulted over the head of his alarmed partner, landing in the middle of the apartment.

"Ruth! Ruth! where's my breeches?" he cried, as he pranced about in his thin and by no means voluminous attire; "where's my breeches, I say?"

"Never mind your breeches, daddy; pray, daddy, pray," sobbed his terrified companion.

"Torment you, Ruth," yelled Uncle Eli, awakening the children who slept on the next floor above; "torment you, Ruth, where's my breeches?"

"Never mind your breeches, daddy?" moaned Aunt Ruth; "never mind your breeches, but pray, daddy, pray—the day of judgment's come."

But daddy did mind his breeches, and continued galloping about the room, overturning chairs and tables, barking his shins and stumbling over everything within his circuit, hunting for them.

Meantime Aunt Ruth remained upon her knees, praying, or attempting to pray, and beseeching Uncle Eli to do likewise.

At length, just as he was passing her for the twentieth time, she caught him by the nightly garment and besought him: "Pray, daddy, pray; the day of judgment—"

"Torment you, Ruth," he roared, as he broke away from her clutch; "torment you, Ruth, I don't care if the day of judgment has come, I ain't agoing without my breeches!"

Nor did he. He found them about the time the fireworks ceased, and the end of the world hadn't come, after all.

The good old souls have long since passed away, but the story remains, and is told for the benefit of believers in Mother Shipton's prophecy. If it has a moral they will be sure to find it.

Washing Away the Earth.

No particle of sand which goes down into the sea ever comes back. Yet the particles leave the surface of the earth every second and are carried, suspended in the waters of more than twenty thousand rivers, out into the oceans. There are more than a hundred streams, classed on the maps as rivers, in Louisiana alone. Each one of these has several hundred creeks, brooks and spring branches tributary to it. Each brook or spring branch, with its countless rivulets, clasps the hillsides and drags down the surfaces thereof—down into the brooks—down into the creeks—down into the rivers—down into the ocean. And there the atoms rest patiently; each atom waiting for its sisters and its cousins and its aunts still lingering in the fields and on the hills, yet creeping toward the gullies and thence to the sea. This process has been going on since the time when "the world was without form and void;" whereby the primeval rocks were disintegrated and spread abroad in fertile fields; whereby the fertile fields are slowly being washed back into the oceans; whereby the bottom of the oceans is being prepared to be elevated again to the light and to form other fields whereon cotton and wheat—or something or other will grow. This is the very apotheosis of "demnition grind." He who originated that phrase spoke more scientifically than he knew. Life, animate and inanimate, is simply a grinding down of the higher parts and the distribution thereof in the hollows. The final outcome of earth, after millions of years, must be something in the nature of a large billiard ball whirling through the sky, with nothing in the world on it except a smooth, dead surface.

The Colors of Flowers and Leaves.

We have generally supposed that the colors of flowers are due to a variety of matters each color in fact being a distinct chemical combination. But Professor Schnetzler, of the Vandois Society of Natural Science, has proved, by experiment, that by putting spirits of wine and adding an alkaline acid to an isolated color of a plant, all the colors which flowers present may be obtained. For instance, a peony flower will with alcohol give a reddish violet fluid. Add salt of sorrel and it becomes a pure red; and by the addition of soda this red will change into a violet, a blue or a green shade according to the quantity of the alkali used. The green coloring matter in the leaves of plants is called chlorophyll, and the professor supposes that this is the only original coloring matter in plants; but being modified by certain agents—for in all plants there are acid or alkaline matters—or by transmitted light, this chlorophyll furnishes all tints of flowers and leaves. It has been ascertained that tannin with chlorophyll changes the colors of the green leaves in autumn to red. Professor Schneztler himself changed peony sepals from green to red with salt of sorrel; and the green liquid solution of soda with the peony blossom and alcohol became red when he transmitted light through it. He therefore concludes that chlorophyll is the only source of color in plants, the others being merely the results of atmospheric alkaline action upon that coloring matter.

The Chinese are said to believe that the reason why those who read the Bible become Christians is due to the stupefying power of the ink, which takes away his reason and leaves him ready to believe false doctrines. Warnings against the purchase of foreign books are frequent in consequence of this superstition.

PENNY SONGS.

Extent of Their Sale—The Kind That Take Best.

The demand for war songs is constantly diminishing, and it is only during exciting political campaigns that they sell well. A New York paper says of the penny ballads: There are about 11,000 penny songs, and over 50,000 copies are supplied to the trade every month. Some of these date back as far as 1798. Sometimes when a new song comes out, 2,000 copies will be sold every day for about a week. Such has recently been the case with the "Bogie Man," "Mary Kelly's Beau," "Wst! Wst! Wst!" and many numbers of the Harrigan & Hart series. Mary Kelly's beau describes his lady love as:

Little Mary Kelly,
A darling, all in all,
Makes artificial flowers
On Broadway, close to Wall.

The continued popularity of the songs dating as far back as 1798 and thereabout is due to the fact that they are mostly Irish rebel songs, and have their interest preserved by the agitations in Ireland. During the present troubles in Ireland the demand has been larger than ever before. Among these songs are some of Tom Moore's best Irish melodies, such as "Avenging and bright fell the swift sword of Erin," and "Forget not the field where they perished;" songs by Bryan Maguire and Maurice O'Connell, and the famous "Wearing of the Green." There is also a steady demand for the old Christie minstrels' songs, the most popular of which seem to be the plot of "Il Trovatore," and the verses "I come from Alabama," ending with:

I had a dream the other night,
When everything was still;
I dreamt I saw Susanna
A comin' down the hill.
The buckwheat cake was in her eye,
The tear was in her mouth.
Says I, Susanna, don't cry,
I'm comin' from the South.

The most popular modern penny songs are those written by Tony Pastor, Harrigan & Hart, Pat Rooney, J. K. Emmet, Sam Devere, Tom Barry and George S. Knight, and brought out at their variety shows. When a song has been received with more than usual favor at these performances it is withheld from publication for a short time until its success is widely known. Then it is published and eagerly bought up. One of the most popular of Pat Rooney's songs describes the "Cats in Our Back Yard" who play "Pinafore" every night and have walking matches on the fence,

They sing alto, basso, and tenor;
Oh, they ought to be feathered and tarred!
Oh, they are worse than Hayed's minstrels,
Yes, the cats in our back yard.

Emmet tells of a man who wants to reform things so thoroughly that

Streets would be all paved with bretzels,
Schweizer kase grow on der trees,
He'd make it a holiday always,
Und peeble should take of dere case.
He'd give every poor man his rights,
He'd make the rich folks shell out,
He'd make all dem fat beebles thin,
Und make all dem thin beebles stout.

One of the most popular songs was sung by Adah Richmond. It is entitled "When Charlie Plays the Drum," and the first verse runs as follows:

I'm in love with such a charming little man,
A musician in the military band,
And I love him better far than gold or wealth,
When I see him in his uniform so grand.
The first time that I met him,
With love I was struck dumb,
And my heart was in a flutter,
When Charley played the drum.

"The Donkey," words and music by Jas. Bradley, has been sung with success all over the country. The donkey seems peculiar in many respects. Bradley describes some of his peculiarities in the following verse:

I've got a donkey; he stands six feet high;
I'll sell to the man that wishes to buy,
He drinks Seltzer water whenever he's dry;
In a race on the turf he has never proved shy.
He makes good time—about one mile a day;
I'll match him again any stallion or bay.
He fought for his country; he's been through the war;
I feed him on herrings, hay-rope and tar.

"I've a Baby in Kalamazoo" has also had a large sale. Sarah Bernhardt comes in for the following tribute:

Have you seen Sarah? Ain't she a teaser?
None could be fairer than Miss Sarah B.
Froggies and poodles, claret and noodles,
And a lot of Fitzdoodles; oh, parly vous qui.

Among the sentimental and pathetic songs the best known are "The Little Green Leaf in our Bible," "Baby Mine," and "Cradle's Empty, Baby's Gone." The last-named sells quite as well as the best known comic songs. It was written and composed by Harry Kennedy. The following is the refrain:

Baby left her cradle for the golden shore,
O'er the silvery waters she has flown;
Gone to join the angels, peaceful evermore,
Empty is the cradle; baby's gone.

Pearls of Thought.

There is a right and a wrong way of rubbing a man's mind, as well as a cat's back.

The law can never make a man honest; it can only make him very uncomfortable when he is dishonest.

Even the weakest man is strong enough to enforce his convictions.

What reason, like the careful ant, draws laboriously together, the wind of accident collects in one brief moment.

There's a sort of human paste that when it comes near the fire of enthusiasm is only baked in harder shape.

No story is the same to us after the lapse of time; or, rather, we who read it are no longer the same interpreters.

Every man's work pursued steadily tends to become an end in itself; and so bridge over the loveless chasm of his life.

Angry and choleric men are as ungrateful and unsociable as thunder and lightning, being in themselves all storm and tempest; but quiet and easy natures are like fair weather, welcome to all.

Men do not often dare to avow, even to themselves, the slow progress reason has made in their minds; but they are ready to follow if it is presented to them in a lively and striking manner, and forces them to recognize it.

If the memory is more flexible in childhood it is more tenacious in mature age; if childhood has sometimes the memory of words, old age has that of things, which impress themselves according to the clearness of the conception of the thought which we wish to retain.

He that gives good advice builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example builds with the other; but he that gives good admonition and bad example builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.

Man being fallen from his natural estate, there is no object so extravagant as not to be capable of attracting his desire. Ever since he lost his real good, everything cheats him with the appearance of it—even his own destruction, though contrary at this seems both to reason and nature.

A Hartford man sent a pair of trousers to his tailor to be repaired. The tailor found $300 in a roll in the pocket and returned it, receiving the thanks of the owner thereof. When we send a pair of trousers to our tailor to be reconstructed and he finds $300 in the pocket and returns it, we always tell him to keep the trousers for his honesty, which is the best policy.—*Norristown Herald.*

ROMANCE OF A TOOTH.

How a Cheyenne Young Lady Obtained a Dental Outfit in Denver.

The particulars of a remarkable dental operation recently performed by a well-known and skillful dentist of Denver were yesterday imparted to a *Sun* reporter. The operation was so unusual, the circumstances so romantic and the result so satisfactory to all parties concerned that the narration is called for. Some months since one of the loveliest and most accomplished daughters of a well-known resident of Cheyenne was thrown from her horse, and sustained among other annoying injuries a fracture of one of her front teeth. The delicate pearl which flashed through "lips within whose rosy labyrinth when she smiled the soul was lost" was hopelessly crushed and marred the beauty of the lady considerably. The only remedy for the injury was to have the root of the broken tooth extracted and a false tooth made to fill the horrid breach in her mouth. In her distress she went to Denver, where she has many friends, and sought the advice of the dentist referred to. Between her sobs she stated that she had read somewhere, or been told by somebody, that dentistry had advanced to such a science that it was possible to transplant a tooth from the mouth of another person which would take root and bloom as it had in its original gum. Could he secure for her a match for the broken tooth? If he could, he might name his price. Beauty in distress appeals to the gallant dentist never in vain, so he informed the grief-stricken maiden that such operations had been successfully performed, but in the present case the difficulty would be to discover a tooth of such purity, delicacy and beauty as to be worthy to munch caramels and bon-bons in compnay with those which now mourned the loss of their crushed companion. However, he would see what he could do.

A month or two passed during which the doctor was unremitting in his search for a tooth of the proper dimensions, complexion and brilliancy. Big teeth, yellow teeth, snaggled teeth, and teeth of every description and condition came his way, but never tooth that would answer for the mouth of pretty Miss ——. At last the tooth was found. A young Spaniard whose well brushed and somewhat faded habiliments indicated a struggle with fate, entered the office to receive some slight dental attention. His manners were those of a gentleman and his conversation denoted intelligence and refinement. When he opened his mouth, the doctor could hardly conceal his emotion. There was the tooth he had been looking for flashing in its dazzling whiteness, the perfection of form and the acme of purity. It was indeed a gem. The subject was approached cautiously, but when the young gentleman spoke of his poverty the doctor offered him one hundred dollars for the tooth. The money tempted the impecunious foreigner, who immediately offered all his stock in trade on the same basis.

An appointment was made for the next day and a note dispatched to the lady informing her that at last the tooth was found. At the given hour the gentleman entered the front office, and the lady, closely veiled, shortly after entered the rear office, for it was a part of the bargain that the gentleman was not to see the lady. The tooth was extracted, the money was paid and the stranger departed. Then the tooth was carefully cleansed and submitted to a delicate treatment to preserve its vitality, while the doctor was preparing the mouth of the lady for its reception. It was soon inserted and in the course of three or four hours had immediately taken root in its new home. In a few days the operation was pronounced a complete success, and Miss —— became the happiest of girls.

Now for the sequel. With a woman's curiosity she was continually speculating as to whom the tooth belonged, and the gentleman in turn was cudgeling his brain for some means to ascertain the whereabouts of his tooth which had turned the tide of affairs so luckily. For with the money it had brought him he made a fortunate purchase of stock, and step by step he had gone on with his rapidly accumulating bank account and patronized a tailor. Chance threw him into a select little party one evening where Miss —— happened to be present, and he commenced recounting his adventure. When he smiled and pointed to the vacant place in his mouth where the tooth had once had its home, Miss —— gave a little shriek and her secret was discovered. It is rumored that out of this dental operation a veritable love match will shortly result; and in fashionable Denver and Cheyenne circles this romance of a tooth will soon be the all-absorbing topic.—*Cheyenne Sun.*

A Remarkable Fact.

One of the most remarkable instances of phosphorescent light appearing on living creatures is found among the herons. Among the keys and the extreme end of Florida these birds are found in countless numbers. Mullet fishermen and sportsmen have often noticed peculiar dim lights standing motionless over the water among the mangrove thickets. They were discovered, however, to depend on the presence of the birds. When they were approached in the dark, the flapping of wings as a crane flew away would be the last of the lights. The writer has examined many of the birds, especially the Ardea Herodias or great heron, and found on the breast a spot about as large as the open palm where the feathers are covered with a thick yellow powder, that is easily shaken off and evidently exudes from the body at this spot as a secretion, drying into a powder when exposed to the air. The bird stands motionless in the water, and this spot is undoubtedly used for or accomplishes the end of attracting the smaller fishes within reach of the bird, and if it is a decoy it is a most remarkable provision of nature.

How a Dog was Rebuked by a Parrot.

A gentleman living near this village, says the Port Jervis *Union*, has a parrot who knows a good deal more than the law allows. Last summer a friend of his, whose name we withhold for obvious reasons, called at his house one day. A valuable young dog, a pointer, was with him. The two gentlemen sat on the porch smoking, and the parrot, which is very tame, was seated in an interstice in the trellis about the porch. The dog was lying on the floor at his master's feet, and finally his attention was called to the bird, which was looking steadily at him. The dog sprang up, drew on the parrot and fastened. There he stood, still as a statue, for full three minutes, when the parrot, with a contemptuous flirt of his feathers, screamed at him: "Go home, you cussed fool!" The dog dropped tail and ears, wheeled round and struck a beeline over the fields for home. Since that time he has refused to point a bird.

The traveling expenses of the 100,000 drummers employed by the merchants of the United States are $120,000,000 a year exclusive of salaries.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Accidents in the House.

In the household occasional accidents occur, generally of a harmless character, but as they sometimes are of a certain gravity, we refer to a clever little book entitled, "What to Do First," written by C. W. Dulles, which contains, in a small space, a great deal that is useful to know in certain emergencies. Now, as there are copper boilers attached to ranges in many kitchens, the use of oxalic acid to scour them is quite common. Occasionally we hear of accidents arising from carelessness when oxalic acid has been left about. The writer of this uses oxalic acid in her own kitchen, but with great precaution. The bottle containing it is never given to the cook, but only a small portion of its contents, and whenever it has been used the servant is asked "if all of it has been employed." If any remains over it is thrown away. It is the most stupid of drug clerks that confounds oxalic acid with epsom salts. The acid, as Dr. Dulles describes it, "comes in small, heavy, bright-colored crystals, making a clear rattle in a bottle or jar." In case by any accident oxalic acid has been taken, the antidote for it is lime. The chemical reason for using lime is that oxalic acid forms with it an insoluble compound, and its corrosive action on the coating of the stomach is at once stopped. "If lime water is at hand, it may be given freely, or whitewash, tooth powder (its base is always chalk,) chalk, whiting, or plaster from the wall. The latter may be crushed and stirred up in water without regard to grittiness, which will not do any harm."

For sanitary purposes carbolic acid is now frequently found in houses. The cases of its accidental use must be of rare occurrence, as its peculiar strong odor makes it recognizable at once. Still, cases of its having been taken in the dark are not uncommon. It is a most dangerous poison, because, as Dr. Dulles states, it seems after the first painful corrosive effects "to benumb the stomach." At once large and repeated doses of oil or milk should be given. Certain cases of poisoning with carbolic acid have been successfully treated, after oil had been taken, by stimulation. But it is a dangerous acid, and care should be taken with the bottle containing it.

Corrosive sublimate is often employed about a house to rid a bed of vermin. As it is colorless when in solution, it often escapes notice. "If taken vomiting must be provoked, and some form of tannic acid must be given." Tea is the strongest thing which is easy to hand, and a powerful decoction should be at once administered. Adults rarely meddle with phosphorus, but children sometimes suck this very deadly poison from matches. Very fortunately it is discoverable by its odor in the child's breath, and its action is not rapid. "Five grain doses of sulphate of copper dissolved in water may be given at intervals of ten minutes until vomiting comes on. Then a dose of magnesia should be administered, but no oil."

Mistakes as to quantity of opium preparations are by no means uncommon accidents. Such are to be found, most unfortunately, in what Dr. Dulles very properly calls "the many poisonous nostrums sold as soothing syrups, pain destroyers and drops for infants." There is no expression harsh enough which would serve to brand the woman who administers such poison to her baby. A mother who gives such substances to her child without a doctor's advice takes the chances of life or death in her own hands. To such, capable of seeing their children waste away before their eyes, no advice would be of avail. We address, then, those who unfortunately may give laudanum or black drop for paregoric. "The symptoms are deep sleep, with narrowing of the pupil of the eye to a small circle, which does not enlarge in the dark." Dr. Dulles advises the immediate and persistent use of emetics and to allow the patient to vomit over and over again. Particular attention should be paid to the breathing. So long as the breathing does not fall below ten to the minute there is no immediate danger of death; but opium is a dangerous poison and requires all the skill that can be obtained to combat it." Formerly the custom was to walk a patient up and down, and to slap with wet towels. "What to Do First" deprecates this, for the reason that it exhausts the patient, who, if very ill, cannot rally. If physical stimulant is to be used, lay the patient on a bed or lounge, and slap with the back of a hair-brush, or with a slipper. "This is all the nursing necessary, so long as breathing keeps above ten to the minute. Should it fall below this, or if the breathing should cease, artificial respiration should be employed."

It sometimes happens that a child gets, through accident, an overdose of wine or brandy. We have known of a little girl made dangerously ill from having purloined brandied fruit. It was a case of stupor. The cure was made by means of "What to Do First" advises, "hartshorn and water, a teaspoonful of the first in a teacupful of water." The use of tainted food, such as of decayed meat or vegetables, sometimes occurs. The treatment is to excite vomiting, and to follow this with a dose of castor-oil and powdered charcoal.

Mothers are very careful, but the most prudent of them, in the experience of the writer of this, have sometim

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 7, 1881

At the New York Medical College for women, 28 young women graduated in medicine. One of them was a Brazilian woman educated by the Emperor Dom Pedro.

To add to President Garfield's troubles and perplexities the colored men of Maryland are marching on the White House in force to demand their "rights" —meaning the offices.

The losses by fire in the United States during the year 1880, aggregate $79,838,000. For the last five years they foot up $406,269,700, or an average of $81, 253,940 a year. This is at the rate of nearly $223,000 for every day in the year.

All through the New England states there is a reduction of wages going on That's queer in that unflinching republican section, in the face of the thousand pledges last summer that Garfield's election would bring higher wages.

Mahone, the rebel brigadier and debt repudiator, said in the senate, a few days, ago that he never apologized and had no apology to offer, for having fought in the rebel service," and yet the republicans hug him and make him their leader in the senate. How the radicals do hate the unrepentant rebel!

The Republicans are getting tired of the filibustering in the senate, and think they will let the democrats keep the organization. The democrats had the fellows there, and repudiator and non-apologizing rebel Mahone couldn't help the rads with his treason.

The act of assembly of June 11th, 1879, pamphlet laws, page 129, which authorizes the arrest of defendant, and compels him to divulge, before a commissioner to be appointed for that purpose, the whereabouts of any property he may own, or be suspected to own, has been declared unconstitutional by the unanimous vote of the judges in supreme court.

The "king-killers" are still after big game, according to late advices. Alexander III. is in peril. A telegram from "D.," the nihilist correspondent of the *Intransigeant* at Geneva, received at Paris on 28, declares that if Sophie Perowsky is condemned and executed the Czar will perish.

And the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following telegram from Rome:

"A lady has obtained a private audience of the Pope and warned His Holiness that the day and hour have been fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci."

Att. General Palmer has the people with him in his opinion that the $10 per day extra pay of our legislators is unconstitutional.

A few hungry members who care more to replenish their pocket books than for the public weal, denounce Palmer for his righteous opinion. Palmer can stand it —the people are with him.

We are pleased to see that all our democratic exchanges, with one exception, endorse Palmer's opinion.

This exception is the *Morning Patriot*; we inform the *Patriot* that its crookedness upon this question is in opposition to democratic professions and democratic sentiment.

The Governor of Wisconsin has signed the bill passed by the Legislature punishing by fine and imprisonment any man who "treats" or accepts a "treat" in the State. Well that's not a bad law—only the bar-room loungers will wonder who'll set 'em up now. We have an idea an anti-treating law would be the means of preventing many young men from becoming drunkards, as treating was the *start in* of the vice.

The Wisconsin law provides that any person who shall hereafter ask another to drink at his expense or any person consenting to drink at another's expense shall be liable to arrest and punishment. When the bill was introduced into the Legislature it was referred to as a senseless and impracticable idea, and nobody thought it would become a law. It has only attracted attention since it has passed.

Is Garfield president, or is Conkling president? That's the question now. Well we democrats don't care who licks in this fight—only the Conklingers say now that Garfield is not good as his word. That they might have learned from the REPORTER during the campaign, when we proved that he said things that were not true and swore to it. That 329 you know.

Mr. Conkling's friends say that he makes no secret of the fact that he was led to believe by the President that he and Mr. Platt would be consulted in reference to the New York appointments. The President sent for him to tell him his. When he first sa the nomination of Judge Robertson he could not believe that his eyes had read the name aright. A friend of Mr. Conkling's said to-night that the Senator never forgot nor forgave treachery, and that even the withdrawal of Judge Robertson's name could not restore the confidence Mr. Conkling once had in the President.

The *Examiner and Chronicle*, the organ of the Babtists, says this of the Kansas prohibition law:

"Two of the New-York dailies have said that the new prohibition law of Kansas makes the use of wine at the Lord's Supper a misdemeanor, and provides for a two years' imprisonment of the minister who uses it, and the shutting up of the church in which it is used as a public nuisance. It seems incredible that any State can have passed so monstrous a law, and we have written for accurate information to a trustworthy Kansas Baptist. But meanwhile we must say that if such a law has actually been passed, we hope that there will be found not a few Baptist ministers with backbone enough to disregard it, and test its constitutionality. If the Prohibition party wants to be buried out of sight in this country, all that is necessary is to pass such a law as that in one or two States."

This is soundly spoken by the Examiner.

—It has been ascertained what caused the recent local earthquakes in this county—it was the heavy supply of ready made clothing received at the Philad. Branch, it was so heavy that it caused a slight giving away of the upper crust of our county.

Rates have been reduced from Chicago to New York on grain, provisions and live hogs, five cents, commencing April 1st.

COMPLIMENTARY TITLES.

It is a healthy sign that the newspapers begin to denounce and discard the absurd practice of bestowing complimentary titles indiscriminately upon every body that holds or ever held office. The framers of both the Federal and State governments carefully excluded them, so that in a legal sense no titles exist in this country. The general aping after them is comparatively of recent date, but the practice has grown so common lately that every one who gets into office now days expects editors to speak of him and other people to address him as "Hon.," "Gen.," &c. The ornamental pig tail appendage of "Esq." originally worn only by Justices of the Peace and lawyers, is no longer respectable and "Hon." has now grown so common that it is not a whit better. In fact, so farcical has this ridiculous business become that every well bred man very greatly prefers to be addressed as plain "Mr.," it a complimentary title be given at all and that is now unquestionably and beyond dispute the highest mark of personal respect.

Of course "Rev." is tolerable because it is applied only to a class and expresses an occupation. So of "Dr." as applied to Physicians. So also military titles applied to officers in the service, or who have been.

Perhaps the most grotesque of any are those of "Prof" and "Dr" when the latter is applied by virtue of a degree conferred by some petty little "College," which concerns sling them about as invitation to contribute mite to their coffers.

"Hon" was originally applied only to Judges of the Courts, then to members of Congress, from that to every man who gets into office, and is now deemed a sort of prerogative of every politician.

We indulge in this much paticularity on this subject because we want our readers to understand that when we speak of Mr. so-and-so we mean by the title given to treat him with more than common respect, and that other titles (with the exceptions noted) will only be used in compliance with a vulgar fashion. There is no honor in complimentary titles—they only detract from excellence and eminence. How would Gen. Moses, or Rev. Dr. Aaron sound? Or Dr. Moses, L. L. D., or Dr Paul, D. D.? How much better than plain Moses and Aaron, and Paul the Apostle? Out upon titles.

The foregoing is from the *Clinton Democrat*, and expresses the sentiments of the REPORTER exactly.

A RUINED REPUBLIC.

Advices from Lima, Peru, to Feb. 22 state that President Pierola, was still in Jaugu, which he terms the capital of the republic. The Chilian authorities will have nothing to do with him, and are giving support to a movement for a provisional government. In Salaveny and Trujillo the mob commenced plundering, as they did in Lima, but the foreigners and respectable natives turned out and restored order after killing twenty or thirty of the plunderers. Similar scenes have been enacted all over the country. There is great suffering. Thousands of former employees and dependents of the Government in Lima are now in absolute want, and starvation stares them in the face. Probably no such general ruin has ever befallen the population of a city. Lima was built up and lived on the Peruvian Treasury, and hence the almost total wreck. The negroes and mulattoes are particularly spiteful against the whites and Chinamen. Some thirty Chinamen recently went to the haciends of Mr. Swayne, a few leagues Lima, where they were engaged to work. They were attacked by a drunken negro mob, who killed twenty of them, and the others jumped into the sea, and all but two or three were drowned. Some 4000 Chinamen in the district have armed themselves for vengeance, and bloody work is anticipated. Advices from Lima to Feb. 24 state that Dr. Francisco Garci-Caldeson has been chosen provisional President of Peru, has been recognized by the Chilian Minister, and if Pierola sends in his adherence the disastrous struggle will draw to a close.

Mrs. Blaine proposes to revolutionize former customs, and it is understood that the edict has been promulgated from the mansion of the Secretary of State, and is accepted by the ladies of the Cabinet, that the families of the Cabinet Ministers stand on the same footing with the President's wife, and will not return calls in person during the term of the elevated official position of their husbands.

It is really a sensible reform, whether born in the stalwart brain of Mrs. Blaine or caught second-hand from Miss Dodge. The receptions of the past have been hard enough, but when to this "one day in seven" toil the work of returning each week the hundreds of calls, which mostly are by number, that is, the numbers of the residences are copied from the callers card, and "Driver" next to 203, then to 205, 207, and 209 and then there is a sign of relief as the ladies in the carriage say, Thank Heaven, only fifty more today and we will be through." The fact of a cessation of this work, which heretofore, has been considered indispensable to high breeding, will be a relief to the little coterie of the upper circle surrounding Mrs. Garfield.

PROHIBITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There was passed to a second reading in the House on 31 ult., a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale in the State of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, medical and scientific purposes. The number of votes for the bill was 98 and against 38. Many of the opponents of the measure absented themselves in order to avoid being put on record against it. There have been presented to the Legislature during the present session petitions signed by at least one hundred thousand people favorable to the passage of the bill, and the indications point to its enactment by a decided majority. A noticeable feature of the vote was that all the members who opposed the election of the republican caucus candidate for United States Senator voted for the measure.

SALARIES OF LEGISLATORS.

Harrisburg, April 1.—In the Senate to-day the Senate bill originally introduced by Mr. Norris, fixing the salaries of Senators and members of the House, was reported this morning as follows:

That the salary of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives is hereby fixed at $1000 for each regular session of the General Assembly not exceeding 100 days in length, and at $1500 each for each regular session exceeding 100 days, and $1000 each for each special session.

—The European monarchs feel a little easier of late, all the nihilists have rushed to America to get new clothing at the Philad. Branch, because it sells so low there.

A STARTLING CONFESSION FROM THE DIPLOMA MAN.

The Philad. *Record* a few days ago published a confession of the bogus diploma render, "Dean" John Buchanan, now undergoing imprisonment in consequence of exposure by that paper some time ago of the character of his different medical colleges. Buchanan has given up all the books he had, matriculation books, minutes of faculty, minutes of the trustees, account books, alumni and a mass of valuable information, including a list of foreign diplomas sold and a catalogue of addresses, including over five thousand names of persons who had corresponded with him. He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas and names of parties to whom the diplomas were issued." He relates how the diplomas were signed by the faculty, how in one instance three professors, for $5 each, signed 500 diplomas, and how for $350, diplomas which were to be sent abroad, were certified to by the Spanish Consul. In all about ten thousand names are tangled up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists and means whereby they destroyed life. He tells of the tricks of his trade, quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases, and of imposters who prey on the public credulity. He recites incidents wherein he robbed graves and how on one Saturday morning he stole five bodies from the Blockley Almshouse. He tells how he kept himself clear of courts and their penalties. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold. He figures that fully twenty thousand bogus diplomas are current in America and forty thousand more in Europe.

Buchanan also tells the story of his attempt to lead the public to believe he had committed suicide. He says on a night in August last, he went to the Market street ferry where Van Dusen and a man known as "Shep" were waiting. Buchanan gave his coat to his double and drove off to the railroad. "Shep" passed on to the ferryboat to be saluted by the holten as "Doc," and to be pointed out by Van Dusen as Dr. Buchanan. "Shep" had nothing to say on the boat and this point was used by Van Dusen to impress on the deck hands of the boat that "the Doctor is acting strangely tonight." As the ferry boat turned to enter the canal seperating Ridgeway Park from Windmill island a skiff crossed its bow and lay close in under the shadow of the piers. "Shep" stripped himself of Buchanan's coat and plunged overboard and with a few strokes caught hold of his partner's skiff and clutching tightly to the stern was hauled down the river to below Point Airy where he clambered on and was rowed along the Jersey side and thence across the river to his home.

Some days ago Mrs. Banks, of Lynchburg, Mason county, Ill., was buried, though some pesons present at the funeral thought they saw signs of life in the supposed corpse. A Charleston, Ill., despatch to the Indianapolis *Journal* gives the sequel as follows: "The day after the funeral the grave was opened and the casket cover removed, when it was seen that the hands, which had been tied together and placed upon the bosom, were lying by the side. Supposing her to be dead, no further sign of life being visible, they readjusted the hands, closed and lowered the casket and covered up the grave. A few days later friends persuaded the husband to have the remains examined again, which he did, and again found her hands lying by her side, and also, her hair dishevelled. Still there seemed no signs of life, and the third time the body was covered in the grave. By this time the excitement began to intensify in the community until, on the fourth day after the burial, the body was again exhumed and again the same evidences of protracted life as formerly were plainly observed. The body was taken home, medical aid called, and restorative agencies applied. The last account we have of the case is that the patient is recovering and will probably soon stand before the world a living example of a person who has lain four days in the grave."

A remarkable case of abstinence from food is reported at Battle Creek, Mich Last October Mrs. Henry Ingram had some teeth pulled, and this brought on nausea at the stomach and inability to retain food. The woman is still alive, having eaten or drank nothing since October. She is nourished by being bathed in beef tea, milk, &c., which by absorption, the quantity absorbed being nearly a quart a day from these baths. She feels a sort of a hunger, which is soon allayed by a bath, after which she feels as if she had eaten. A bath of water will quench her thirst. Her stomach is said to be totally paralyzed.

This beats Tanner, and he will have to make his fast something like six months if he wishes to wear the belt.

The New York World's Fair Commission is going ahead without a head, and the other day the Executive committee deemed it expedient to take no action in relation to permanent President until after April 15th, when the Finance Committee will report subscriptions to capital stock. The members are determined to use their utmost endeavors to raise the required amount, $1,000,000, by the 15th of April provided the transportation companies subscribe $1,000,000, and the citizens of New York another $1,000,000. The Commission has already raised their $1,000,000.

We think that most of the republican papers also stand by Mr. Palmer.

Those scurvy legislators who talk of impeaching Palmer for rendering this opinion, will themselves be impeached by the people.

No matter whether these thieving legislators who are hankering after extra pay by their committee find that Att. Gen'l Palmer rendered his opinion from strictly legitimate motives or not, the fact that the opinion is sound law and the extra pay steal unconstitutional, can not be denied. That's the real point. Let legislators beware.!

In the city of Poona, India, there are upwards of a dozen rascals who earn a livelihood by giving false evidence, and they are so acute and expert and so well instructed as to render their detection as professional witnesses almost impossible. We have some fellows in this country who get into high places by giving false evidence.

—Gen. Grant declined the presidency of the world's fair because he was afraid the Phila. Branch clothing hall would not exhibit and that the fair would be a failure in consequence. Had he read the REPORTER he might have known that Lewins intended taking the largest and best space. We now move that Lewins be appointed in Grant's place.

Tuesday's elections in Cincinnati, Chicago and nearly all western cities went sweepingly democratic.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, will hold their 2nd Anniversary in the Lutheran church, on Saturday evening, April 9. The program arranged promises to be interesting and profitable. All are invited to be present.

THE LEGISLATIVE PAY QUESTION.

Testimony of Mr. Latouche as to Attorney Palmer's Opinion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—This afternoon the committee appointed to inquire into Attorney General Palmer's motive for giving an opinion regarding Legislative salaries met in one of the committee rooms, and Mr. Latouche, whose name was signed to the letter, which brought out the opinion, was examined.

Mr. Latouche testified that he was approached by Attorney General Palmer about 2 o'clock on March 22, and informed that Palmer intended to render his opinion on the Legislative salary question, also giving the points of what that opinion would be. In order that it might have the appearance of having been given for information, and by request, Palmer asked Latouche to write a letter to him on the subject. This Latouche refused to do, alleging he did not have time. The Attorney General then requested the Lackawanna member to call at his office in half an hour, and said he would find a letter written and all ready to sign. This Latouche did, and he signed this letter, which was in Palmer's writing, after reading but a portion of it. The witness did not even know whether this letter had been sent to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but presumed it had, inasmuch as Treasurer Butler gave him a sealed envelope in the evening for Mr Palmer.

Latouche was emphatic in stating that he was not in collusion with the Attorney General, and only signed the letter at the latter's request, and because he said: "This is going to come, and you might as well sign it as any other person." "In fact," said the witness, "I was very much surprised when he told me what he was going to do. Palmer gave no reason why he wanted to launch this opinion, but said he was backed by three lawyers, of whom Judge Black was mentioned as one." The committee, after a short private conversation, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. There will be no meeting held until next week, Mr. Ruddiman leaving for home to night on urgent business.

Mr Latouche added that Mr. Palmer had spoken of the Legislature not doing work enough, but said nothing to warrant a belief that there had been any design to retard or affect any particular legislation.

MAHONE AND VORHEES

An Exciting Scene in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the discussion in the Senate to-day over the resolution offered by the Republicans looking to a change of officers there was such a marked observance of "All Fools' Day" as has never before characterized that "honorable" body, and Vice President Arthur seems to have "lost his head" as well as a great opportunity to prove his capacity as a presiding officer.

Mr. Lamar had delivered a speech in defense of the democratic party in the South, to which Mr. Dawes replied by citing the case of a Massachusetts man who had recently returned from Mississippi (but refusing to give his name when insisted upon by Senator George), after a trial of fourteen years, because of the disordered condition of society in that state. Mr. George retorted that he didn't believe the man, and charged Mr. Dawes with the responsibility of circulating a slander upon the people of Mississippi.

Mr. Hoar also ridiculed the idea that the colored man was fairly treated in the South, when Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, defended the Southern people generally, and some warm words passed between him and Senator Logan.

Matters had pretty well quieted down, however, when Mr. Vorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had read and editorial article from the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, containing words denunciatory of the alleged bargain between Senator Mahone and the Republicans of the Senate, prefacing the reading with the statement that the *Telegraph* was a Republican paper.

Mr. Hoar objected to the reading, but Mr. Voorhees said he would indorse it as his speech.

At the close of the reading Mr Hoar privately called Mr. Voorhees' attention to the fact that there were some personalities in the article involving the Senator from Virginia and the Vice President, whereupon Mr. Voorhees arose and said that he withdrew anything personal in the article.

Mr Mitchell then said that the paper, if it were Republican, had strong Democratic tendencies, though he understood its editor was a Republican. It was not, however considered a leading Republican paper in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mahone, apparently not having heard Mr. Voorhees' disavowal of the personalities, proceeded to demand from that Senator, in an imperative manner, a distinct statement of his position as to the article, designating Mr. Voorhees again and again as "the Senator from Illinois" This error as to Mr. Voorhees' State became so monotonous that he finally asked permission to call Mr. Mahone the "gentleman from Vermont."

In a very resolute manner Mr Voorhees proceeded to explain the circumstances of his withdrawing the personalities of the article, adding that he did it in good faith and with the greatest respect, but intimating that he could go no further than that, and that if Mr Mahone proposed to complain of what his Republican allies said of him in the newspapers he could seek out the editors, and after he was done with them he might call on him, as he was easily found and always ready to render satisfaction.

Mr. Mahone then denounced Mr. Voorhees as having indorsed sentiments which no brave or honorable man would entertain, whereupon Mr. Voorhees, abandoned the self-possession which had hitherto characterized him, withdrew his disavowal and stated that he now indorsed every word of the editorial in reference to the Senator from Virginia, and that gentleman might do what he pleased about it "here" or "hereafter."

After an excited cross-fire of words between the two Senators—the Democrats endeavored to persuade Mr. Voorhees to make no further reply—the matter ended in the Senate chamber, at 7 15 P. M., by an adjournment until Monday.

There is, of course, much speculation to-night as to what the outcome of this disgraceful scene will be, but nothing definite can be predicted.

CONSTANTINE IN DISGRACE.

Suspected of Nihilism, He is About to Resign His Position.

Paris, March 31.—The *Lanterne* publishes this morning a telegram from St Petersburg stating that a violent quarrel has broken out in the imperial family, in consequence of which the Grand Duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of nihilism, is about to resign the high post of Grand Admiral and Minister of the Marine. Immediately after the departure of the foreign princes from St. Petersburg measures of extreme severity are to be taken against the nihilists.

Alexis to Supersede Constantine.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Standard's* St Petersburg correspondent says Constantine will resign in favor of Alexis, and that when Constantine applied for permission to pay his respects to the remains of the late monarch the Czar sent him in reply an open telegram, with the royal signature, addressed, "To Him Who is Unworthy the Name of Grand Duke"—branding him as a degrace to his family and Russia, and abruptly refusing him permission to visit the capital.

—There is actually more clothing at the famous Philad. Branch than at all the other clothing stores taken together.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Great Rise of Water at Yankton—Taking Refuge in the Bluffs.

ST. PAUL, March 31.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from Sioux City says there is thirty feet of water in the channel at Yankton The lower part of the city is overflowed, the inhabitants having fled to the hills. The flood is the largest ever known here and the damage is immense. The city of Vermillion, Dakota, is also inundated, the water being up to the second story windows of houses. The occupants were taken to the bluffs in boats and were probably landed in places of safety.

Ice Gorges in the Missouri.

BISMARK, March 31.—The heavy fall of snow and the early breaking of the ice in the tributaries of the Missouri have caused the highest rise in the river ever known. The ice in the river has broken in places from one to three hundred miles apart, causing gorges which have flooded the country in many places, but owing to the thinness of settlement little damage has been done above this point. The river gorged here on its breaking at Fort Lincoln, five miles below, causing an overflow into Mandan, opposite Bismark. It is thought that all the people reached the bluffs safely, but their suffering last night and to-day must be indescribable. All communication is cut off, as the wires are down, and it is impossible to cross the river. There are four feet of water and masses of floating ice in the streets of the unfortunate city, and the thermometer has been down to twelve degrees above zero for the past twenty-four hours To-night the river is still thirty feet above low water mark and no signs of its giving way.

Mayor George Peoples, with a skiff and crew, rescued five men from the ice in the bottoms below the town to-day One man, named Patergerser, was on a piece of floating ice and was unable to speak. Mr. Peoples walked over two miles on the gorge to get him. The river is four miles wide here. The railroad and government warehouses at the levee have been damaged considerably, and the end is not yet it is feared. There is still another gorge above. Over two hundred head of cattle in the bottoms in this vicinity have perished. Bismarck is twenty-five feet above the present rise and is therefore safe, as the river would have to be over twenty miles wide before the city level could be reached.

A Nebraska Town Swept Away.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 31.—There are indications of a gorge in the Missouri River, reaching from a point fifteen miles above this city at least as far as Spring field, Dakota, seventy miles as the crow flies. Most of the bottom land, from five to fifteen miles wide, is flooded by gorges The town of Green Island, Neb., opposite Yankton, has been swept away. The inhabitants could be seen from Franklin clinging to their houses as they floated off A large amount of stock is supposed to have been drowned. All the bottom lands which are well settled, are flooded.

RAILROAD WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Fight for the Possession of a Road that May Yet Result in Bloodshed.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A little railroad fight which may end in bloodshed began yesterday at Rockford, Ill., in the attempted seizure of the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad, by employees of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad. The latter company claim the right to take possession of the disputed road under an operative contract made yesterday Hitherto the Chicago and St. Paul people ran their engines on the disputed road and forcibly took possession of the depot and offices. The officials of the Chicago and Iowa roads swore out warrants and had five of the principal intruders arrested, and forcibly recovered possession of the depot last night. They attempted to pull a locomotive of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road out of the yard, but failed, when the men of the latter company at 1½ A. M. ran their own engine off and chained her. This was the signal for a fight, and about twelve men of each crowd jumped on the track between the engines and fought furiously. Three lanterns were smashed over heads, and the howling, swearing mob tore and clinched each other like fiends. After fighting about ten minutes peace was restored, but there were indications that slight cause would precipitate further hostilities.

The Chicago and Iowa Company destroyed a large amount of property this morning by tearing up culverts and chopping away about three rods of trestlework near the glucose factory. Soon after this a large gang of men went to work on the bridge across Rock River until stopped by the Mayor. No trains can possibly run over the road although the Milwaukee company has got one within about two miles of the city.

THE MURDERER OF THE ACTOR PORTER.

James C. Currie Shot Dead by a Bartender in Self-Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—United States Marshal Kerns received information this afternoon from Las Vegas, New Mexico, to the effect that James Currie who murdered Benjamin C. Porter, the New York actor, in March, 1879, was shot and killed at that place on March 24 Currie, it appears, was on a drunken spree and threatened to kill several people, among whom was a bartender who in self-defense shot the Texan murderer. The ball entered his forehead and came out at the back of his head. A party of railroad hands friends of the dead man, attempted to lynch the bartender, but the sheriff succeeded in getting him to jail. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury at once returned a verdict of shooting in self-defense. The assailant was held, as further trouble was expected.

The murder of Benjamin C. Porter which has thus been unintentionally avenged occurred at Marshall, Tex., Mar 20 1879, a little more than two years ago. Mr. Porter was the stage manager of the "Diplomacy" combination, which had been formed after the death of Harry Montague in California, and was known as the Warde-Barrymore Combination The principal members were Messrs Frederick B. Warde and his wife, whose stage name was Annie Edmondson, and Maurice Barrymore and his wife, known on the stage as Georgiana Drew The whole company were in the railroad depot on the day named, when Currie, who was intoxicated, made some slighting remarks about one of the ladies present, Miss Cummings Both Porter and Barrymore resented this, upon which Currie drew a pistol and shot Porter, killing him instantly and severely wounding Barrymore. Currie was rescued from a number of citizens who were about lynching him and confined in jail. The affair created great feeling in this city, and funds were collected to defray the expenses of the funeral and to assist the widow. It was shown on the trial that Currie was a desperado, who previously to this had killed two men and one woman; but notwithstanding this, after many delays, he was finally acquitted in June of last year.

—Candidates for office can run far better if they wear a suit of clothes bought at the famous Philad. Branch clothing hall. It will show they are in favor of economy by wearing cheap, but good clothing.

A beacon in distress is "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," the most efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, and whooping cough. Price 25 cents.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and irregularities and is a potent renewer of vitality For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 2

GRATEFUL WOMAN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—Courant.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and final account of H A Snyder, executor of &c. of John Marden, late of Liberty township, deceased.
2. The account of Jonathan and Michael Schenck, executors of &c of David Schenck, late of Howard township, deceased
3. The account of Michael Runkle, administrator of &c of Margaret Ann Runkle (his wife) late of Spring township, deceased
4. The account of John D. Decker, administrator of &c. of Geo W. Faust, late of Potter township, deceased
5. The account of Wm Thomson, administrator of &c. of Harriet Klinger, late of College township deceased
6. The account of A O Furst, executor of &c. of Barbara Smith, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased
7. The first and final account of Wilbur F Reeder, administrator of &c. of Jacob Peters late of Mississippi, deceased
8. The first and final account of W. H. Goss, administrator of &c., of Jacob Goss, late of Harris township, deceased
9. The account of Alfred Jones, executor of &c of Wm G Myers, late of the borough of Philipsburg, deceased
10. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Harvey C Weaver, minor child of Solomon Weaver, late of Miles township, deceased
11. The final account of John Rossman guardian of George H Stover, minor child of George Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased
12. The first and final account of J H Wagner, administrator of &c of W C Wagner, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased
13. The account of George B Coale, administrator of &c. of George Buchanan, late of Gregg township, deceased
14. The account of Jeremiah Kline and Daniel K Heckman, executor of &c of Susana Kline, late of Haines township, deceased
15. The account of James D Gentzel, administrator of &c. of John Gentzel, late of Gregg township deceased
16. The final account of James W Runkle, guardian of Etta on Wesley Breon, minor children of Daniel Breon, late of Gregg township deceased
17. The partial account of S. A. Woods, executor of &c. of Eliza Woods, late of Gregg township, deceased.
18. The account of Samuel Gramly, administrator of &c of George Fredricks, late of Gregg township, deceased
19. The first account of David McIlhattan and John P. Moore, administrators of &c, of Margaret McIlhattan, late of College township, deceased.
20. The account of Jacob Shultz executor of &c. of Magdalene Gerret, late of Miles township, deceased.
21. The final account of Peter Shultz and Henry Etters, executors, of &c, of John Edris, late of College township, deceased.
22. The second account of John Musser, Jr., executor of &c. of J C Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.
23. The account of John Rossman, trustee to sell real estate of &c. of Peter Zeigler, late of Gregg township deceased
24. The account of James I. Rose, executor of &c of John Ross, late of Ferguson township deceased.
25. The account of David J. Moyer and C M Bower, executors of &c. of John Moyer, late of Haines township, deceased.
26. The account of Martha P. Odenkirk and John H. Odenkirk, executors of &c, of George Odenkirk, late of Potter township, deceased
27. The account of Edward C Humes executor of &c. of Lucy Potter, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.
28. The fourteenth annual account of Daniel Rhodes and John Irwin, surviving trustees under the will of W A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, borough, deceased
29. The first and final account of E A Carr, administrator of &c of Aaron Partridge late of Millesburg, deceased.
30. The first and final account of H. B. Grove, administrator of &c. of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased.
31. The final account of Mesh Williams, and J W Steward, executors of &c. of Scott Willims, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD.
March 28, 1881. Register.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfr. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

—ACRES OF DRESS GOODS.—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Have now such a vast stock of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,

That were it spread out in square yards it would cover an area as large as a farm of about two hundred acres. This Dress Goods farm in money value would be worth about a *Quarter of a Million Dollars.*

Below we mention a few attractive items taken from our stock of

MEDIUM PRICE DRESS GOODS.

ALL-WOOL GRANITES,
44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.

ALL WOOL FOULES,
44 inches in width, at 62½ cts.

ALL WOOL SHOODAS,
44 inches in width, at 75 cts.

ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
all colors,
36 inches, at 50 cts.
40 inches, at 62½ cts.
40 inches, at 75 cts.
40 inches, at 87½ cts.

CASHMERE BEIGE,
all-wool,
24 inches, 25 cts.
24 inches, 37 cts.
44 inches, 50 cts.
46 inches, 62½cts.
46 inches, 75 cts.

ALL-WOOL CHECKS.
44 inches in width, at 55 cts.

GERSTER CLOTHS.
34 inches in width, at 45 cts.

SEA SAND CLOTHS
25 inches in width, at 31 cts.

BELGAIN BEIGE.
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.

SILK MIXED ROMAN STRIPES,
25 inches in width, at 37½ cts.

TWILLED STRIPES.
23 inches in width, at 31 cts.

PLAIDS AND CHECKS,
23 inches in width, at 31 cts

TWILLED PLAIDS,
23 inches in width, at 25 cts

TWILLED MELANGES,
23 inches in width, at 25 cts.

TWILLED BEIGES,
27 inches in width, at 25 cts

TWILLED BEIGES
23 inches in width, at 18 cts.

MOMIE CLOTHS.
27 inches in width, at 25 cts

ALL-WOOL SUITINGS.
24 inches in width, at 20 cts

ALL-WOOL CHECKS.
24 inches in width, at 25 cts

GRANITE CHECKS,
22 inches in width, at 20 cts,

HALF WOOL CASHMERES,
22 inches in width, at 15 cts.

Every lady living at a distance from Philadelphia should send for a specimen number of the *Journal of the Household*, an illustrated monthly fashion paper the size of Harper's Bazaar. It contains much interesting reading matter, and its illustrations and pieces of all kinds of Dry Goods are of much value to out of town consumers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street to Filbert. - N W. Cor. Eighth Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

1855. BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS HAVE STOOD 1881.
FIELD TESTS OF 25 YEARS.
BUSHELS, NOT ACRES. SAVE MONEY BY USING
BAUGH'S TWENTY-FIVE DOLLAR PHOSPHATE
PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.
--Baugh's Economical Fertilizer--
FOR POTATOES, CONTAINING
4 TO 5 PER CENT OF SULPHATE OF POTASH.
PRICE $30 PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS.
Baugh's Special Fertilizer for Tobacco
ALL GOODS SOLD ON A GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE UPON APPLICATION.
Address---Baugh & Sons, 20 S Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
For Sale By J. H. LONG, FLEMINGTON, CLINTON CO., PA.
10feb13t Agent for Clinton and Centre Counties.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
SUPPLY STORE
AT CAMP'S,
Centre Hall, ... Penna.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS.
EXTENSION TABLES.
BKEAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

S. & A. LOEB.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Staes, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 opt tf

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, is "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of Traction and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior facilities in connection with our Branch Houses, will give us the lead of other makers.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..... .....Associate Editor.

:o:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, April 7, '81

LOCAL ITEMS.

—I would call the attention of the public to the fact that I again have my office in the old "Conrad House," just opposite the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, where I shall be glad to have all persons having legal business to attend to, to call.
3t D F. FORTNEY.

—Hiram Durst lost two horses this winter from lung fever.

—Mr. Jerry Kline called to see the REPORTER a few days ago.

—Headquarters for any kind of men's, boys' or childrens' wear is at the Philadelphia Branch.

—Jno. F. Potter's smoke house, at Bellefonte, was burned a few days ago. He saved his bacon.

—J. S. wants to know whether we will take saw logs on subscription. Yes, when large and sent by mail, prepaid.

—Monday was winterish and threatened snow.

—Go and see those handsome fishing rods at Deschner's. He also has the choicest lot of fishing tackle of every description, and for all kinds of fishing

—John Geisweit and J. W. Snook purchased the farm and mountain land, of Ph. Gramly, dec'd in Miles twp., for $15,500.

—The report we published last week of the death of Col. Brown was premature, and we are pleased to learn the Colonel is still living.

—The engineer who ran the big locomotive, No. 10, on his first trip between Philadelphia and New York the other day, got a suit purchased of Lewins, manager of the Philadelphia Branch.

—James Harrison, a young man of Pleasant Gap, aged about 21 years, died of scarlet fever, on Sunday last.

—Flitting season is about here and the turkeys can live in peace again for a while.

—Vennor said March would go out like a lamb. He was right—it went out white.

—The REPORTER was pleased to have a call from Geo. Reiber, of Potter, and Esq. Duck, of Penn.

—The stock of the Bald Eagle and Snow Shoe RR Co. consisted of 12,000 shares of $50 each, or $6,000,000.

—Four children of William Abbott, of Trough Creek, Huntingdon county, died within one month of scarlet fever.

—The fishing season having begun, go and get yourself a pair of fishing overalls at the Philad. Branch and you will have all the big fish biting at your hook.

—The Presbytery of Huntingdon will hold its next stated meeting in the Presbyterian church of Osceola, on Tuesday, April 12, at 11 a. m.

—Now that the trout season has opened we expect to hear stories of how "all the big ones fell back."

—Rebersburg is to have a life insurance company, with Henry Meyer for President; Vice Pres., A. M. Hafer; Sec'y, C. L. Gramly; Treasurer, A. N. Corman; Directors, I. Roush, J. C. Morris, J. H. Reitsnyder, Jerome Spigelmyer.

—Vennor has quit talking about the weather and only keeps talking about the large lot and extraordinary low price of clothing at the Philad. Branch. This proves his good sense.

STEREOTYPING done at this office. Persons wishing electrotype cuts duplicated or other matter stereotyped can have it done at the REPORTER office, our office having lately been furnished with a Zero outfit. tf

—"'Tis not in mortals to command success—but we'll do better—we'll deserve it." That's us—Whitmer & Co., at the New Cash Store, Spring Mills, Pa.

—Mr. Wm. Gutelius, son of Mifflinburg's well known coachmaker, has been visiting several days in this place, not omitting the REPORTER office.

—The steady crowd of buyers at the New Cash Store of Whitmer & Co. Spring Mills, Pa., shows that it fills a long felt want in that vicinity. Everybody goes away happy.

—The *Centre Democrat* has got into pleasanter quarters, corner of Bishop and Allegheny streets, where we found the veteran Shugert at the case picking away as though he were but 20 years of age.

—The public are cordially invited to attend the Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. of this place, in the Lutheran church, on next Saturday evening. The members are doing all possible to make their 2nd Anniversary a success. The Combined Gospel hymns will be used for singing.

—Dinges will go to New York and Philadelphia begining of next week to lay in a large spring stock and wahts a lot to wait till he gets back before purchasing elsewhere, as he will make goods as low as to render competition impossible.

—Scarlet fever is still raging across the mountain, about Pleasant Gap and in Nittany valley. Several deaths have occurred from it at the Gap, and others are seriously ill.

BLACKSMITHING. Mr B.F Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. 7ap3m

DEATH OF COL. BROWN.

Col. Wm. W. Brown died on last Saturday, at Milesburg, of cancer of the stomach. Col. Brown was a native of this county, and by his energy and perseverance became one of our leading citizens. He was an attorney and editor, and a gentleman of many good qualities—kind, forgiving, and generous, and always friendly to the interests of the common masses. We sympathize with his bereaved family. Peace to his ashes.

—If Bellefonte was proud of any thing, it is proud of the Philad. Branch clothing hall. Hundreds of people are drawn to the town, who would not go there if it were not for the remarkably low prices at which suits are sold there all the time. It makes the town look brisk, and causes a great custom for the landlords, and helps trade generally in the town.

—The snow-storm last week was not like one that came just to taper off—it was a snorter. It began to snow early on Wednesday morning, 30th, ult., and continued to snow until Friday evening, April 1st. At times it came down like a bed-tick was being emptied of its feathers, and we made up our mind that next winter had already set in. Venner did not know much about March's going out or April's coming in. On Saturday, 2nd, there was sunshine, and much of the snow was melted. Sleighs were plentiful on the roads.

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. 17mar 5t.

—Physicians and Druggists requiring a perfectly Pure Pepsin for prescriptions should send their cards for sample to Robertson & Co., manufacturers of pure pepsin, 34 Broadway, New York. 3mar. 1m.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 17mar 5t.

†Our subscribers who change their post-office address should notify us giving name of old and the new post office. tf.

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family. 24feb. 2m.

LUTHERAN OPINION.—We notice that the Junista Conference of the Central Penn'a Synod, of the Lutheran church, which convened in Bloomfield last week, passed the following resolutions relative to speculative life insurance:

WHEREAS, Believing that speculative life insurance as now existing, and so rapidly spreading over our Commonwealth, is a monstrous evil, demoralizing in its tendency, dishonest in its purposes, and disastrous in its effects, we hereby

Resolve, That, as the watchmen to whom the Master has given the oversight of His flock, we recognize the duty to defend and protect the moral and spiritual interests of the same.

We hereby sound the note of alarm, and most earnestly advise our people to give heed to this specious but dangerous evil, and not to be entangled therein. A. H. SPANGLER, Secretary.

—Be good to yourselves, housekeepers, and good to those whom you have to provide for in your families, at your tables, by getting your groceries—fish, canned and fresh meats, sugar, coffee, tea, canned and dried fruits—at Sechler's who keep none but pure and fresh goods and the best in the market. They sell no article but what they are willing to warrant.

—Philipsburg Board of Trade was recently organized and officered as follows: President, E. H. Underhill; Vice-President, J. B. Childs; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Lindsey; Executive Committee, J. N. Casanova, W. P. Duncan, H. K. Grant. Already thirty-one of the leading business men of the town have identified themselves with the organization. Its purposes are set forth in the following: "For the purpose of promoting our several interests as business men, citizens and neighbors, to provide means of rational amusement, less public and expensive than are to be found at places of general resort, and to have in reserve a union of gentlemen prepared take cognizance of all matters affecting the business interests of this borough, we as business men of Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa., have associated together."

—The REPORTER weather prophesy, a la Vennor: There will be some cold spurts in April; it will not be all sunshine in May—people will need fire, to cook. There will certainly be no sleighing in June, July or August. In August the rattlesnakes will be blind, and through September there will be considerable ripe fruit, followed by chestnuts in October, with a general election all over Pennsylvania and some of the other states about the 8th of November, when colder weather can be confidently looked for, followed by sleighing and the holidays.

—All who have yet made purchases at Sechler's, freely admit that they were fairly dealt with; that the goods were the best, and that their assortment is as complete as the most fastidious could desire. Sechler's is headquarters for fair dealing and honest groceries.

Let thepoor sufferers from female complaints take courage and rejoice that a painless remedy has been found. We refer to Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is prepared at 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Send to Mrs. Pinkham for pamphlets. 31mar2t

—Were pleased to have a visit from J. K Hosterman, one of Miles townships best citizens. Mr. Hosterman and wife intend making a trip to Kansas in May.

—Centre Hall has a new dentist—G. W Hosterman having removed to this place.

If you want to get rid of pimples, boils, tetter &c., use Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

Throughout the south on Friday night there was heavy frost damaging vegetables and the peach crop.

—We were pleased on Tuesday last to have a call from Mr. Elias Fetterolf, of Spring Mills.

—Tuesday was cold, raw and stormy. Wednesday ditto.

EDITOR REPORTER: The closing of the Rock Hill school took place on the 31st of March, with an examination followed by dialogues, essays, speeches, etc. John L. Tressler opened with the salutatory; speeches by the smaller scholars, then a very pretty class dialogue, entitled, "God's Works," by all those in the 2nd and third readers. A dialogue by Alf. P. Wieland, and Joseph Garbrick, entitled "A Simple Sum in Arithmetic." A dialogue by Master Dan T. Wieland and D. Errle Ross, entitle "The Bet" A dialogue by Cal. E. Wieland and D. Earlie Ross, which very much amused the audience, entitled "The Letter." Essays by Ellie Noll, Mattie Tressler, Maggie Rupp and others. Miss Izora S. Rupp closed with the valedictory, after which S C Stover, teacher, addressed the school. By request, D. T. Wieland, sr., director, then addressed the school in an entertaining manner, after which the exercises closed.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Do you know what it is to suffer with piles? If you do, you know what is one of the worst torments of the human frame. The most perfect cure ever known is Kidney Wort. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the deceased bowels and prevents recurrence of disease. Try it without delay.

—The busiest place in Bellefonte just now is the Philad. Branch Clothing Hall. Men and boys are constantly rushing in and come out with bundles of clothing under their arms

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Ulesfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 4th day of Feb., A. D., 1881, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan, being the 24th day of Feb., 1881 and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do these things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 4th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord, 1881, and in the 104th year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.

The spring term of this Select School, located at Centre Hall, Pa., will begin on the 18th of April, 1881.

All persons desiring to obtain a thorough English or Classical Education, are respectfully invited to attend its sessions. Tuition from $4 to $8 per term. Boarding at very reasonable rates. For further particulars address.

H. F. BITNER, A. M., Principal.
1mar4t Centre Hall, Pa

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Centre, and that application will be made at the next session of said Court to grant the same.

John Anderson,	Bellefonte boro.	Eating House.
H C Yeager,	do	Saloon.
Fred'k Smith,	do	Eating House.
Ed Brown, Jr.	do	Tavern.
Henry Brockerhoff,	do	do
Dan'l Garman,	do	do
W. R Teller,	do	do
G. E Parker,	Philipsburg boro,	Saloon.
John Ramsdale,	do	Tavern.
Robert Lloyd,	do	do
C. A Faulkner,	do	do
James Passmore,	do	do
Jeffrey Hayes,	Rush twp.	do
Jonathan Kreamer,	Millheim boro.	do
W. S. Musser,	do	do
J H Odenkirk,	Potter twp.	do
David J. Meyer,	do	do
D. H. Ruhl,	do	do
P. H. Stover,	Penn twp.	do
John G. Uzzle,	Snowshoe twp.	do
Geo Hazel,	do	do
Samuel Boyer,	do	Eating House.
James L Delong,	Liberty twp.	Tavern.
Gottlieb Hasg,	Spring twp.	do
H G. Sheffer,	Haines twp.	do
Henry Robb,	Walker twp.	do
Emanuel Brown,	Miles twp,	Saloon.
Alois Kohlbecker,	Boggs twp.	Tavern.
Jacob Cooke,	Howard boro.	do
Geo. Miller,	Gregg,	Tavern.

J. C. HARPER, Prothy.

VENNOR FOR APRIL.

This weather prophet lays down the following probabilities for April;

There will be sharp frosts in the beginning of April, with a snowfall on the 4th or 5th, but the spring will open favorably, and everything will be pretty well advanced by April 15th. Floods may be expected in Chicago about the first week in April, with high winds also prevailing in the early part of the month. Snow falls are probable about April 5th. Navigation is likely to open on Lake Ontario about April 7th.

The St. Lawrence will be open about the 9th or 11th, and the first steamship will probably arrive about the 17th or 18th. The weather will be stormy in the lower provinces about the 20th, with very high water prevailing, but in the west April will be a dry month. There will be warm weather just following the 26th, ending in thunder-storms on the 24th and 25th. Snow storms are probable in the far west on the 25th and 24th, and snow falls are not unlikely to occur in England at the close of the month. The month will end wet and cold, but on the whole, will be like a May month.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—When the Senate met, a handsome boquet of flowers adorned Senator Kellogg's desk while a magnificent floral ship, sailing upon a sea of violets and roses, the gift of ladies of Alexandria, Va., to Senator Hill of Georgia, ornamented that gentlemen's desk. The tribute was accompanied by the following note:

These Virginia flowers, from the ladies of Alexandria, are presented to Senator Hill of Georgia, as a feeble testimonial on their part of their admiration of the brilliant manner in which he recently exposed the corrupt bargain made by the Senator from Virginia, on one part and the Republican party on the other. This ship, Senator, has not cleared from the White House, nor is its voyage in quest of Federal spoils; it is simply bound to the Georgia Senator, because he has anchored himself in the hearts of true Virginians everywhere by the timely and eloquent speech he had made in defense of the honor, in the preservation of the traditions, and in maintenance of the former illustrious history of Virginia, when he sheathed the sword of one of her own Senators, which had been treacherously pointed to pierce her fair fame.

WAR OF RACES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

2,000 CHINAMEN KILLED.

New York, April 4.—The *Star* and *Herald* of Panama says: A war of races has broken out in the valley of Conete where more than two thousand chinamen have been barbariously murdered by negroes and Cholos. On one plantation six hundred inoffensive men were murdered in cold blood. All the cape fields, sugar houses, machinery, etc., were burned, and property to the value of millions has been wrecked. All foreigners have fled from the valley, one of the most fertile and productive in Peru. Some of them have been killed. The work of murder and plunder is still going on.

A BURSTING LOCOMOTIVE.

TYRONE, April 1.—Locomotive 148, attached to the Clearfield passenger train, exploded at this place about nine o'clock this morning, shattering everything in the vicinity of the new depot. The Ward house and Ray's tannery were damaged, and windows were broken for two squares distant. Mr. Williams, of Orbisonia, had an ear cut off and was otherwise badly hurt. Henry Haupt, the telegraph operator, had both legs badly bruised. Mr. Test, of Philipsburg, badly cut about the face, and Michael Bowlinger, of Tyrone, face badly cut. A great many others received less serious injuries. The engineer of the wrecked engine escaped unharmed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

PROFIT $1,200.

To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing $200 per year, total $1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it, for their benefit.—N. E. Farmer.

—The man who has not been to church for twenty years, has attended regularly for the last six months. Being questioned as to his spiritual affairs he said that heretofore he could not afford buy clothes good enough for church but since the opening of the Philad. Branch he can get a decent suit so cheap that he can now go to church regularly. Good for Lewins.

MARRIED.

On March 31st, by Rev Robert Hamill, D.D., Mr. Alexander Boyd Knox, of Cherokee, Iowa, to Miss Lizzie B., daughter of Robert Gehean, of Bealsburg.

DIED.

At Spring Mills, Pa., on 31, ult., Mary Charlisa, wife of John A. Grenoble, and daughter of Henry Krumrein, aged 27 years, 4 months, and 5 days.

FARM FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public Sale, on the premises, in Georges Valley, on TUESDAY, MAY 17, at 2 o'clock, the following valuable real estate of M. Decker, dec'd:

A FARM OF 140 ACRES, thereon erected a two-story House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings, with running water near the door; a good Orchard with all kinds of apples and peaches, and all under good fence. About 50 acres are good TIMBERLAND. Also a SAWMILL on the tract. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. J. DECKER,
GREEN DECKER,
SUSAN DECKER,
apr7 Executors.

Assignee's Sale.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Miles twp., near Stover's, on Friday, April 22nd, 1881.

All that certain tract or piece of land bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Wolfert and others, containing sixty acres more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, when terms will be made known by

J. H REIFSNYDER,
31mar td Assignee of Geo. Feidler.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday, 23d day of April, A. D. 1881, at 1 30 o'clock. P. M. the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

Suit of Michael Stiver vs. Adam Stover, et al, Ven. Ex., No. 12, April T. 1881. Debt. $308 85. Dale, att'y.

All that certain lot of timber land situate in Harris township Centre county Pa. Bounded and described as follows to wit, on the north side of Tussey mountain adjoining lands late of George Boal on the north, James Irvin on the east and west, and Centre Furnace on the south, beginning at stones thence south 264°. east 40 perches to a stone thence south 72½°, west 212 perches to a chestnut oak thence north 26½°, west 40 perches to stones thence north 72½°, east 212 perches to place of beginning, containing 49 acres and 75 perches and allowance. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Adam, Jonathan, Samuel, David, William and H. M. Stover.

No. 2

Suit of Mary Lynch vs. Philip Carper, Ven. Ex., No. 59, April T. 1881. Debt $2275 00. Furst att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, Beginning at a post being the northeast corner of Penna Furnace Campany lands thence along said land south 30½° east 126 perches to small white oak thence along lands of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 56° east 176½ perches to stones thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 34° west 125 perches to stones thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes, south 56° west 169 perches to place of beginning—containing 127 acres 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house bank barn and other outbuildings Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Philip Carper.

No. 3

Suit of George A. Bowes use of vs Julia Dolan Exec'x Ven. Ex. No. 60 April T. 1881 Debt. $16 96 Heinle att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit, bounded on the north by an alley, on the south by the canal, on the east by the Thomas estate, on the west by Shirk's heirs—containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a small dwelling house &c Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Julia Dolan, Executrix of &c of Thomas Dolan deceased.

No 4

Suit of Rosa Pierce use of vs J. H Pierce Fi. Fa., No. 45, April T. 1881 Debt $1962 50. A. & B. att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows to wit, bounded on the south by North front street, on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Myers and on the north by Second street, fronting on North street 66 feet and extending along Laurel street 220 feet. Thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware room, marble yard, stable and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H. Pierce. No 5.

Suit of J. H. Pierce use of vs Daniel Butler Fi. Fa No. 33 April T. 1881. Debt $237 85 A. & B. att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, to wit on the Whitecomb property, on the east by lands of the old Swartz property and others and on the north by lands of the Whitecomb property—containing 70 acres more or less, thereon erected a one and half story frame house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Butler.

No. 6

Suit of W. H Blair et al vs John Copenhaver Fi. Fa No. 61 April T. 1881 Debt $1760. B att'y.

All that certain lot of unseated land situated in Rush township Centre county Penna. Surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 13th day of March A. D. 1794, granted to Mary Smith—containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna. adjoining the above described tract, surveyed on a warrant dated March 13th 1794 granted to Daniel Turner—containing 453 acres 153 perches and allowances.

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna. adjoining the last mentioned tract surveyed on a warrant dated 13th day of March 1794 and granted to James Turner, containing 438 acres and 153 perches and allowance. The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad running through these several tracts.

ALSO.

All these certain tracts of unseated land situate in Rush township Centre county Penna, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated the 16th day of May 1793 granted to John Musser—containing 433 acres and 153 perches and allowance.

ALSO.

One other situate in Rush township, Centre county Penna, adjoining on the north by a tract surveyed on a warrant dated 16th day of May 1793 granted to Richard Peters. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Copenhaver.

No 7.

Suit of H. M. Ligget et al use of vs John D Gardner Fi. Fa. No. 62 April T. 1881. Debt $1000 00. Love att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Liberty township Centre county Penna. on the main road leading from Lock Haven to Milesburg. Bounded and described as follows to wit, on the north by lands of Michael Shank, on the west by lands of heirs of Samuel Bechdol, on the south by Bald Eagle Creek, on the east by lands of Benjamin Liggett now owned by P. B. Crider—containing one hundred acres and allowance of six per cent Thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D. Gardner.

No. 8

Suit of the First Nat. Bank of Bellefonte vs J. H Wagoner et al Fi. Fa. No. 36 April T. 1881. Debt $2150. B. & Y. att'y's.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant's in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre Penna, in the warrantee name of John Hambright and described according to a survey made thereof by David Hough on 30th of August 1858, viz, beginning at a pine tree corner thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, north 50½° east 314 perches more or less to a white pine a corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shaffner, south 38½° east 23½ perches more or less to a red oak tree or black oak fallen thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robert Speer, south 61½° west 22 perches more or less to a post thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Geo. Huffnagle, north 38½° west 232 perches more or less to place of beginning—containing 33 acres and 100 perches and allowance according to said Hough survey.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre aforesaid in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a hemlock tree a corner, thence extending north 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Christian Musser, south 40° east 220 perches more or less to a sugar tree a corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Harbright, south 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east 220 perches more or less to place of beginning—Containing 433 acres and 153 perches more or less.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in an to all that portion of a tract of land situated partly in the township of Rush county of Centre and partly in the township of Morris in the county of Clearfield, lying and being in the township of Rush aforesaid, upon which are erected two frame houses, an old saw mill and other outbuildings, the whole tract being bounded and described as follows, on the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Lorain deceased, on the east by lands late of —— and Kyler, on the south by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff and on the west by lands lately of Brenner & Co.—containing 407 acres and 138 perches more or less, surveyed the 3rd day of April 1796 on a warrant in the name of Christian Musser.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendent in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Philipsburg, in the county of Centre aforesaid. Bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post corner of William Ward's lot and running by said Ward's line north 69° east 230 feet to corner of Ward's lot thence south 31½° east 66 feet to post thence south —° west by land of Chester Munson 184 feet to post corner on the line of graded road thence by the same 68 feet to the place of beginning having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

All the right, title and the interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre aforesaid Bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post on the west side of the Spruce Creek and Philipsburg Turnpike road adjoining lands late of R K Meihan thence by said land north 80° west 51 9-10 perches to hemlock thence by land of Chester Munson north 9½° east 11½ perches to post thence by land now or late of Wesley Ruuk south 80° east 51 9 10 perches to post on turnpike thence along the same south 9½° west 11½ perches to place of beginning—containing 3 acres 129 and 3-10 perches and no buildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre aforesaid, situate on the west side of the turnpike leading from Tyrone to Philipsburg, about three fourths of a mile south of the borough of Philipsburg, bounded on the north-west and south by lands now or lately of John W. Mattern, thereon erected a two story frame or plank dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Wagoner, adm'r of &c of William C. Wagoner, deceased. Mrs. Wagoner mother, John H Wagoner brother and heir of said deceased, and John H. Wagoner defendant of said Wm. C Wagoner, deceased.

No 9.

Suit of Nathan Kephart vs Sarah Thomas. Debt $169 38. Fi. Fa., No 63 April T. 1881. A & B., att'ys.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Central City, Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, viz, bounded on the west by Moose Run, on the north by Emanuel Schroyer, on the east by Campbell & Sons and on the south by the Bald Eagle and Tyrone Railroad—containing one-half an acre more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sarah Thomas.

No. 10

Suit of Daniel McBride vs Elias Zimmerman Fi Fa No 68 April T. 1881. Debt $625. A. & B. att'ys.

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Benner township Centre county Penna. Bounded and described as follows, to wit, beginning at a pine tree thence south 34° east 200 perches to a black oak thence north 56 east 16 perches to a hickory thence north 38° east 131 perches to stones thence north 33° west 159½ perches to stone thence south 56° west 143½ perches to the place of beginning —containing 152 acres and 52 perches and allowance. Thereon erected a two-story log house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs Township, Centre county Penna., bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by Margaret Gregg, on the east by Adam Schroyer, on the south by R B Foorman and on the west by public road, containing one fourth acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs Twp. Centre County Penna., bounded and described as follows viz Bounded on the north by Margare Gregg, on the east by same, on the west by A. Foorman and others and on the south by Bald Eagle creek, containing one fourth acre more or less No buildings.

ALSO,

All that certain tract of land situate in Marion township, Centre county, Penna., bounded on the north by lands of Samuel Henderson, on the east by lands of Thomas J Lewis, on the south by lands of Curtin & Co and a tract of land in warrantee name of Wm. A. Thomas and on the west by lands of Adam Harter, containing 116 acres more or less, about 100 acres cleared, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Elias Zimmerman.

No. 11.

Suit of Jacob Pletcher and L. F Metzler, Exrs., vs Jacob A Walker. Fi. Fa., No. 66, April Term, 1881. Debt $460. A. & B., atty's

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in Curtin township, Centre county Penna., bounded and described as follows viz: Bounded on the west by Jacob Pechtol estate, on the north by —— Confer and Daniel Pechtol, on the east by —— Confer and on the south by Jacob Pechtol estate, containing 140 acres more or less. Thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob A. Walker.

No. 12

Suit of Bellefonte B. & L. Association vs. Charles McCafferty.

All those two certain messuages, tenements and tracts of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, Centre county Pa., bounded and described as follows: One thereof beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and alley twenty feet north of lots of Robert Valentine, thence north 200 feet along said street, thence east 200 feet to land of Wm McClelland and Charles McCafferty, thence south along said land 200 feet to an alley, thence west 200 to the place of beginning. The said tract lying on the east side of Allegheny street. No building.

The other thereof lying on the west side of Allegheny street: Beginning at a corner of Allegheny street and an alley 20 feet north of lots sold by James A Beaver to Joe L Birkey, thence north 100 feet to lands of Charles McCafferty thence west along said lands 200 feet to other lands of said McCafferty, thence south 100 feet to an alley, thence east along said alley 200 feet to place of beginning. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by Cherry alley on the east by lot of John Cox, on the south by Bishop street and on the west by lot of R D Cumming, said lot fronting 60 feet on Bishop street and being known and designated as lot No 81 in the general plan of said borough. Thereon erected a two-story double frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain parcel or lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Shortlidge & Co, on the east by other lands of Chas McCafferty on the south by a street and on the west by other lot Charles McCafferty, now occupied in part by Michael Kelley, having a front of twenty feet on said street and extending back 200 feet to lands of Shortlidge & Co. Thereon erected a double frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of a writ of Feiri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 16th day of April A. D., 1881, at 2 P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendant (who waives inquistion) to wit:

All the defendants interest of, in and to the following messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in Snowshoe township, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

One thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee name of James Tompkins, Richard Jones, Samuel Witherill, Samuel Slack Andrew Slack and James Gilliland, and containing four hundred and thirty-five acres and allowance, more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Tompkins, dated March 23d 1793. Thereon erected a saw mill and a lot of tenant houses.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by land in the warrantee names of James Gilliland, James Tompkins and others, and containing four hundred and sixteen acres and allowance, more or less, and surveyed on a warrant to Peter Hall, dated March 23d, 1793. Thereon erected a small house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Peter Hall, James Tompkins Hugh Slack and others, and containing three hundred and forty-eight acres more or less, and being a tract of land surveyed on a warrant to James Gilliland, and dated the 18th day of September, 1848. Thereon erected a house and other buildings.

ALSO,

One other thereof beginning at a corner, thence by Moshannon town lots and land of the heirs of E. Ide, deceased, north 2° east 116 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by lot of Wm. Askey, south 62°, east 13 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 2°, east 13 seven-tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 62° west 13 seventh tenths perches to a corner, thence by same north 62°, west 13 seventh-tenths perches to a corner, thence north 76°, east 114 perches to a corner, thence south 54°, east 113 perches to a corner, thence south 46°, west 83 perches to a corner, thence north 87½°, west 92½ perches to the place of beginning and containing one hundred and twenty three acres and twelve perches more or less, and being known as the Daniel Bechtol farm. Thereon erected a dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

One other thereof beginning at a corner on the northern line of the Hugh Slack tract, thence north 2°, east 159 perches to a corner, thence south 88°, east 56 perches to a corner, thence south 10°, east 37 perches to a corner, thence south 2°, west 80 perches to a corner, thence south 76° west 114 perches to a corner, thence north 2°, east 14 perches to a corner, thence north 88°, west 58 perches to the place of beginning and containing 163 acres and 125 perches more or less, and being known as the Martha Bechtol farm. Thereon erected a house and barn. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the defendant.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full,

JOHN SPANGLER,
Sheriff.

THE GREAT "BEE HIVE" STORES.

GENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Last week we promised you some more new points concerning our Trade, and whereby we are confident you can save money. Therefore please pay attention to what we tell you.

We have just received 500 yards of Cassimer, out of which we intend to make the popular $15 suits. They are all wool. We guarantee a fit, and to be as well made as a $30 suit. The same quality will cost you Twenty Dollars elsewhere.

We have a Calico Shirt, laundried, ready for use, with Collar, for only 25 cts. The biggest bargain in our Stores.

In Gents' Ties we have the largest assortment ever opened here, Among the most popular are the Four in Hand, the 481, the Tournament and the Bernhardt. They are in all colors, and range from 35 to 75 cents.

We have a few suits on hand. They are of our own make, made in dull season; made in the very best style, on wuich we are offering some special inducements.

Please and also bear our $3.75 Pants in mind. They would be cheap at $5; but we can afford to sell them at $3.75. Our Overalls can't be beat, they are our Own Make, and we guarantee every pair not to rip.

In Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs we have all styles, at prices ranging from 8 to 20 cts,

We are now ready to take orders for Spring clothing, Our stock of Cassimers is large and complete, and we guarantee you prices that can't be beat as to cheapness or good quality. We warrant every article made by us, and guarantee a fit.

We have a very large stock of Trunks and Satchels, ranging in price as follows, Trunks from $1 25 upwards. Satchels from 75 cts. to $5 We will tell you about our stock of Hats, and our Ladies Department next week.

Please remember us when you are in need of anything in our line, for we are positive it will pay you At any rate, we would like to have you call and examine our Goods whether you want to purchase or not, No trouble to show Goods.

Look to your own interest, and call and see us soon.

Respectfully,

Bauland & Newman,

The originators of the one price system in Bellefonte,

Then we have The Celebrated Owl Shirt, laundried and unlaundried. We are satisfied that it is the best shirt in the country for one Dollar. It is made of Wamsutta Muslin, Reinforced Bosom, 2400 Linen, 3-ply and lined with neavy Bucher Linen.

Doll & Mingle,

BROCKERHOFF ROW,

Bellefonte.

24march

"BEE HIVE"

Ready for Spring!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have received an immense stock of Boots and Shoes direct from the Manufacturers, which were bought at the Lowest Cash Price, thereby enabling us to sell a good, reliable Shoe at the price shoddy goods were generally sold for.

We deal in goods that we can recommend. Ask us whether a Shoe is good, and if we say it is, we mean it as a gusarantee.

Believing that customers would better pay a little more for a good article than a little less for

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Seed Corn.

In a recent address on the subject of corn Professor Beal remarked that the topmost ear was the best for seed. Of two fields, one planted with seed taken at random and the other selected in the field, the latter yielded as much again as the former. Manure and cultivation may be thrown away on poor seed. The best time to cultivate corn is before planting. A shallow cultivation was recommended. Twenty-three ears of corn can be produced from one kernel—by proper cultivation and the use of the best seed as high as twenty-five ears. Smut is a great damage to corn, and smutty corn, and smutty corn is very injurious to cattle.

Manuring the Garden.

The cost of manuring a garden plot is so trifling and the result so satisfactory, it is a matter of wonder that those who desire a fair harvest of fruits or vegetables do not treat the soil a little more liberally in this respect. Before getting seeds, plants, splittings or cuttings, get manure. Study the character of the soil and seek to give it the manure best calculated to enrich it, and there is nothing better than well-rotted stable manure. Let it be well worked into the soil. It is of little use to a gardener to throw it upon the ground and there leave it. Let there be as thorough pulverization as possible and then intermixture of the manure, and the land will show its gratitude in the results.

Destroying Insects.

The practice of excluding young chickens from the garden, especially in midsummer, says an exchange, is bad both for the chickens and for the vegetables. The young chicks will not thrive in confinement as in freedom, and the growing plants are in a good measure protected from insects by the chickens. We have never succeeded better with young broods than by putting them, with the mother, in the vegetable garden. The mother is confined in a coop and the chickens have free access to her through the slats. She follows her instinct in scratching over the ground under the coop for worms and grubs, and after a few days the coop is pushed along the new soil. The chickens are regularly fed with scalded meal or boiled screenings. They supply themselves with animal food from the garden. The chickens are to small to do any harm to plants that are well started, and yet they pick up an immense number of insects. The more highly the garden is manured the more rapidly do insects multiply and the greater is the need of birds and fowls to keep them in check. The chickens can go underneath cucumbers, squashes, beans, tomatoes, etc., and pick the eggs and worms from the underside of the leaves, where they are generally found. They eagerly chase every moth and bug that flies, and one alights within striking distance it is sure to be devoured. When the chickens are large enough to do injury to the plants they are easily removed to other quarters.

The Weight of Soils.

It is impossible to determine the exact weight of any soil, as it varies according to its porosity, amount of water contained, the per cent. of sand, gravel, clay, etc., present. No one handful or bushel of soil from a field is identical with any or every other like quantity. The following figures are from Johnson's "How Crops Feed:"

	Pounds per cubic foot.
Dry sand weighs about	110
Heavy clay weighs about	75
Half sand and clay weighs about	96
Rich garden mold weighs about	70
Peat weighs about	30 to 50

A sandy soil which is spoken of as "light" is so because worked with greater ease than the "heavy" clay that weighs some thirty-five pounds less per cubic foot. The resistance offered by the soil in tillage is mere the result of adhesiveness than of gravity." The specific gravity of a soil is its weight compared with the weight of an equal bulk of water. The water is taken as the standard of comparison, and its specific gravity (sp. gr.) is called one (1). A cubic foot of water weighs 62 1-2 pounds. By comparing the weight of various soils with this their specific gravities are obtained. The specific gravity of good agricultural soils is not far from 2.68; that is, such soils are two and sixty-eight hundredths times heavier than water. A cubic foot of it would weigh about 167 1-2 pounds.—*American Agriculturist.*

Planting Vegetable Seeds.

It costs no more and the profits are double to cultivate a garden rich in choice small fruits and vegetables than one growing inferior and ordinary sorts. Too great care cannot be exercised in procuring good seed of desirable variety and having it on hand in ample time to sow in season. A second serious consideration is putting the seed in the ground at exactly the proper time—this is even more important in a garden than a field. Many seeds have delicate germs and if cold, wet weather succeeds their planting they rot in the ground. Lima beans, okra, cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins, etc., may be cited in instance of these tender kinds. On the other hand, peas, radishes, lettuce, turnips, salsify, onions and beets will withstand the same conditions that destroy the first-mentioned vegetables and therefore can be planted at an earlier date.

A knowledge in respect to the correct season for sowing vegetables and securing a desirable succession of crops is all-important to the market farmer, whose success depends on gaining highest prices with products that meet the demand for them in season. For instance, spinach, kale and other extra-early greens are very welcome until lettuce is large enough for the table; while lettuce in turn loses favor when early peas appear. Radishes are valuable only during the early season, there being little demand for them when cucumbers are at hand.

The depth to which seed is planted in the ground frequently determines its full development or its early destruction. The size of the seed controls to great extent the size of its covering. There is an old rule which limits the depth of covering to twice the diameter of the seed sown. This, like most other rules, is liable to exceptions, the character of the soil having somewhat to do with the matter. It requires only a moment's consideration to see that a heavy soil which lies close to the seed admits of a lighter covering than does a shifting sandy one.

Care exercised in gaining a rotation of crops exhaustive to the soil is advisable No two crops of a similar nature but beets, carrots and parsnips, should be grown two years in succession on the same ground.

The quantity of garden seeds required to plant a given space varies with the soil, location and character of the seed, so that only approximate figures can be given. In a general way it may be said that asparagus will from one ounce of seed produce 1,000 plants and requires a bed twelve feet square. One quart of large pole beans will plant 100 hills, while the same amount of small ones give 300 hills. One ounce of beet seed plants 150 feet of row. One ounce of cabbage seed produces 2,500 plants. One ounce of carrot plants 150 feet of row. One ounce of cucumber is required for 150 hills. One ounce of lettuce seed produces about 7,000 plants. One ounce of onion seed is enough for 200 feet of row. One quart of peas will plant 120 feet of row. One ounce of radish seed is sufficient for 100 feet of row. For seventy-five hills of squash one ounce of seed is required. One ounce of tomato seed produces 2,500 plants and one ounce of watermelon seed is required for fifty hills.

Recipes.

POTATO PIE.—One pound mashed potatoes, rubbed through a colander; one-half pound butter, creamed with sugar; six eggs, white and yolks separately; one lemon, squeezed into the potato while hot; one cupful milk, one teaspoonful of nutmeg and the same of mace; two cupfuls white sugar; bake in open shells of paste; to be eaten cold.

MILK LEMONADE.—Loaf sugar, one and a half pounds, dissolved in a quart of boiling water, with half a pint of lemon juice, and one and a half pints of milk. This makes a capital summer beverage.

ROLL JELLY CAKE.—Four eggs, one cup of sugar, one cup of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, a pinch of salt. Mix all well together and roll out on long tins. As soon as baked, spread over any jelly and roll up immediately.

SWEET APPLE PUDDING.—One quart of scalded milk, half pint of Indian meal, cup of molasses, spoonful of salt, sweet apples. Mix these all together, and cut the apples (pared) in small pieces and stir in. Bake not less than three hours in a moderate oven.

Household Hints.

To wash red table linen use tepid water, with a little powdered borax (borax sets the color); wash the linen separately and quickly, using very little soap; rinse in tepid water containing a little boiled starch; hang to dry in the shade; iron when almost dry.

Good flour is not tested by its color. White flour may not be the best. The test of good flour is the amount of water it absorbs.

Cutlets and steaks may be fried as well as broiled, but they must be put in hot butter or lard. The grease is hot enough when it throws off a blackish smoke.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain whether it is done, put the skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk for twelve hours. It is the best for tea and coffee. Double cream stands on its milk twenty-four hours, and cream for butter frequently stands for forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter cream, lest in whip ping it change to butter.

The New Arctic Expedition.

The New York *Herald* says that Commander Cheyne, of the British royal navy, has offered Lieutenant Schwatka a position in the Arctic expedition to sail from England next June. He expects also the co-operation of Lieutenant Hoogoord, of the royal Danish navy, who will accompany it in the interests of Denmark. In England the proposal meets with some popular favor, and it is intended that it shall be conducted under private auspices, and untrammeled by government orders. It is proposed, should the sum of $150,000 be secured, to send a vessel to St. Patrick's bay, where the Alert of Nares' expedition wintered, and from there survey the prospect of polar sledging by means of balloons, and if favorable circumstances are found to exist, it is intended to attempt the journey with the assistance of balloons. Otherwise, the vessel will return down Smith sound and enter Wellington channel by way of Lancaster sound, passing up with the current that is believed to flow toward the north and east, to possible winter quarters in latitude eighty-four degrees north. From here polar explorations will be conducted by means of sledges and balloons, and upon being released from ice in the following summer, the vessel will pursue her course toward the northeast, passing as near the pole as possible, and probably pass the second winter near latitude eighty-four degrees north, upon a meridian further to the east and about due north of Greenland. The following summer, upon breaking out from her winter quarters, she will continue her homeward voyage to England, passing down the southerly current between Greenland and Spitzbergen. The plan seems to be an excellent one, provided, in the first place, Commander Cheyne can succeed in placing his vessel at St. Patrick's bay, or at latitude eighty-four degrees north, by way of Wellington channel. But one vessel has ever yet reached St. Patrick's bay, and none whatever has reached even latitude seventy-eight degrees north by way of Wellington channel.

United States Senate Employes.

Following is a list of the officers of the United States Senate, with their salaries: Secretary of the Senate, $4,500, and for compensation as a disbursing officer of salaries of Senators, $396; chief clerk, $3,000; principal clerk, principal executive clerk, minute and journal clerk, financial clerk, and enrolling clerk, $2,592 each; librarian and six clerks in the office of the secretary, $2,220 each; assistant librarian, $1,440; five clerks, $2,100 each; keeper of stationery, $2,102.40; assistant keeper of stationery, $1,800; two messengers, $1,296 each; one assistant in the stationery room, $1,000; chaplain, $900; secretary to the Vice-President, $2,102.40; messenger to the Vice-President's room, $1,440; clerk to the committee on appropriations, $2,500; assistant clerk to the committee on appropriations, $1,600; clerk and stenographer to the committee on finance, $2,500; clerk of printing records, $2,220; clerks to the committees on claims, commerce, judiciary, private land claims, pensions, military affairs, postoffices and post-roads, District of Columbia, naval affairs, library and census, $2,220 each; sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, $4,320; assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; acting assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; three messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, $1,800 each; clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, $2,000; postmaster to the Senate, $2,250; assistant postmaster and mail carrier, $2,088; four mail carriers, $1,200 each; superintendent of the document room, $2,160; two assistants, $1,440 each; superintendent of the folding room, $2,160; one assistant, $1,200; twenty-four messengers, $1,440 each; messenger to the committee on appropriations, $1,440; messenger in charge of store room, $1,200; messenger to the official reporters' room, $1,200; chief engineer, $2,160; three assistant engineer, $1,440 each; conductor of elevator, $1,200; eight skilled laborers, $1,000 each per annum; twenty-four clerks to committees, $6 per day during the session.

Fresh-Water Spring in the Atlantic.

One of the most remarkable displays of nature may be seen on the Atlantic coast, eighteen miles south of St. Augustine. Off Mantanzas Inlet, and three miles from shore, a mammoth fresh-water spring gurgles up from the depth of the ocean with such force and volume as to attract the attention of all who come in its immediate vicinity. This fountain is large, bold and turbulent. It is noticeable to fishermen and others passing in small boats along near the shore. For many years this wonderful and mysterious freak of nature has been known to the people of St. Augustine and those living along the shore, and some of the superstitious ones have been taught to regard it with a kind of reverential awe, or holy horror, as the abode of supernatural influences. When the waters of the ocean in its vicinity are otherwise calm and tranquil, the upheaving and troubled appearance of the water shows unmistakable evidences of internal commotions. An area of about half an acre shows this troubled appearance—something similar to the boiling of a washerwoman's kettle. Six or eight years ago Commodore Hitchcock, of the United States coast survey, was passing this place, and his attention was directed to the spring by the restless upheavings of the water, which threw his ship from her course as she entered the spring. His curiosity becoming excited by this circumstance he set to work to examine his surroundings, and found six fathoms of water everywhere in the vicinity, while the spring itself was almost fathomless.—*Savannah (Ga.) News.*

Pleasant to the taste and surprisingly quick in relieving coughs and colds, it is not at all strange that Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup has displaced so many other cough remedies.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Six members of the new United States Senate are not natives of the United States—Farley, of California, Fair, of Nevada, Jones, of Florida, and Sewell, of New Jersey, were born in Ireland; Jones, of Nevada, in England, and Beck, of Kentucky, in Scotland.

Rents in Chicago have advanced fifty per cent., while in New York the advance is still greater. Street rents have quadrupled in many instances, until, as the Springfield *Republican* puts it, the room in which a man makes his money costs more than the house in which he spends it. Small houses on dirty back streets cost $1,200 a year in New York, and rooms up four or five flights of stairs rent for $30 and $40 a month.

The British consul at Philadelphia having informed his government that 700,000 hogs had died of trichinæ, in one year, and many persons killed by the same disease, and it appearing that only 400,000 died last year of all diseases and only thirteen persons in fifteen years of trichinæ, the British minister at Washington admits that the statements of the British consul were "exaggerated," but not entirely without foundation. The same, facetiously remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, might be said of "Esop's Fables" or the "Arabian Nights."

The new prohibitory law of Kansas denies the use of wine at the sacrament, and renders preachers liable for its use. It compels every physician to take an oath not to prescribe any article into which alcohol enters unless it is necessary for the health of the patient, and every druggist to take a similar oath not to put up or sell any such article except by prescriptions, duly signed, by a practicing physician. Under this law no one can buy spirits of camphor, cologne or flavoring extracts except upon a physician's prescription.

The advocates of cremation, as an economical and sanitary mode of disposing of the dead, appear to be increasing in number and confidence. It is now proposed to establish a crematory in Brooklyn, a gentleman having tendered a plat of land there for that purpose. Steps have been taken to organize a society for the construction and operation of the crematory, with an associated society for collecting, collating and publishing information in relation to cremation and its advantages. It is expected that the expense of cremation may ultimately be reduced as low as five dollars.

Peace is far from the minds of the European powers, if we may judge by the condition of things in the immense Krupp gun works in Germany. These factories are in a state of feverish activity. The numerous buildings have received more additions, the army of employes has been increased, and work is carried on day and night. The next country to have an order filled is Roumania, for which 100 field guns, with complete accouterments, have been in process of manufacture. Greece will come next with 700 field pieces, completely equipped. Next in order is Sweden, with fifty field guns, Holland with 120, and Italy with 400 siege guns.

"The people ask for a sign, and no sign shall be given unto them," cannot be said of the Chicago people. A firm there has just put up a sign costing $2,500, and the conceited Chicago folks claim that it is the most expensive sign ever put up in this country. It is 130 feet long and five and a half feet wide. It took 4,000 feet of lumber and 540 days' work to complete it. Four hundred dollars worth of gold and $250 of metal ornaments were used in its construction. Chicago is mistaken about its being the most expensive sign. A New York man had a sign that fell one windy day and nearly killed a man. The owner of the sign had to pay $4,800 and costs, which makes that sign the most expensive as far as heard from:

The foresters' department in the British East Indies is said to be the largest and best managed of any in the world. It is now proposed to bring one of the foresters from that country to superintend the forests of Great Britain, and have arboriculture taught students there, as has long been done in France, Germany and Switzerland. We wish, says the *Rural New Yorker*, such a school could be established by the United States government. A lamentable destruction has long been going on in our forests ever since the settlement of the country. If they were annually thinned out as needed, in a judicious way, instead of being mercilessly slashed down by the wholesale; they would furnish all the wood and timber we want, and still keep up the necessary growth from the younger trees for future requirements.

Fermentation is a process of nature going on all the time and producing a greater or less degree of alcohol. The amount of alcohol produced by fermentation in bread is scientifically demonstrable, though practically inappreciable; in the light wines it varies from five to ten per cent. In many of the wines it is quite sufficient to produce a certain degree of intoxication, the effect of the wine on the human body depending altogether upon the character and temperament of the person. A single glass will produce more effect on some persons than a whole bottle on others. Distillation is a modern process, by which the alcohol is extracted from the grape juice or other substance possessing it. The distilled liquors, rum, gin, brandy, whisky and the like, possess, therefore, a large amount of alcohol, reaching in brandy, for example, fifty per cent., and sometimes more.

The *American Register*, of Paris, boasts, and not without reason, adds the English journal, *Land and Water*, of the slow but sure manner in which American goods are forcing their way into and successfully competing in all foreign markets with European manufactures. "Our cotton goods, both heavy and fine, are rapidly taking the place of English. Our printing and wrapping paper is finding a ready sale in the East and West Indies, while even bank note and bond paper is in demand in Italy, Austria and Spain. American cutlery is sold in Birmingham, our locks are supplanting those of English manufacture in English houses American jewelry is sold in Paris, and if we are not sending coals to Newcastle, London is talking of supplying her grates and furnaces with anthracite from Pennsylvania." English manufacturers must stir up and put their shoulders to the wheel, or they will be nowhere in the race for wealth.

As an illustration of the enormous increase of the use of opium and morphia in the United States the following statistics have a painful interest, and it must be remembered that this is no exceptional case. In one of our large cities, containing twenty-five years ago a population of 57,000, the sales of opium and morphia reached 350 pounds and 375 ounces respectively, or about forty-three grains of opium and three grains of morphia yearly for each individual, if the consumption was averaged. The population is now 91,000, and 3,500 pounds of opium and 5,500 ounces of morphia are sold annually. While the population has increased fifty-nine per cent., the sale of opium has increased 800 per cent., and morphia 1,100, or an average of 206 grains of opium and twenty-four grains of morphia to every inhabitant. But there are additional sales of from 400,000 to 500,000 pills of morphia, which would give us 170 ounces more of the drug. One-fourth of the opium sold is consumed in its natural state, and three-fourths are made into opiates, the principal one being laudanum. The imports of opium into the United States for the years 1879 and 1880, ending the thirtieth of June, were 533,451 pounds, valued at $2,786,-

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

A THREE-STORY brick building in Rochester, N. Y., was laid in ruins through the explosion of a steam boiler used in heating the structure, and Joseph Schell, twenty years old, was instantly killed by a falling wall and four or five other men were injured.

WILLIAM G. CROSBY, governor of Maine in 1853 and 1854, died a few days ago at Belfast, Me., aged seventy-five years.

FRANK G. PHIPPS, owner of the brig George, of New Haven, Conn., has received a cable dispatch that his vessel and six of the crew, including the captain, have been lost off the West Indies.

THE society in New York recently formed for the purpose of burning the dead is reported to be rapidly growing in numbers.

GENERAL GRANT has resigned his position as president of the New York World's Fair commission.

FROM the census office at Washington has been issued a table showing the valuation of real estate in the sixty counties comprising the State of New York to be $2,326,669,112, and of personal property $352,402,320.

LARGE numbers of German immigrants are arriving almost daily in New York, and hundreds are reported to be awaiting transportation at the various German seaports.

BUCHANAN, the Philadelphia dealer in bogus medical diplomas, has made a confession, exposing the great exent of his business. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold and declares that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America, and 40,000 more in Europe.

AT a meeting of directors of the Mexican Southern Railroad company in New York, General U. S. Grant was elected president, and Jay Gould, Russell Sage and Frank Work the executive committee. General Grant will proceed to Mexico in the interests of the company.

COLONEL E. A. ROBERTS, the inventor and patentee of the successful torpedo for oil wells died a few days ago in Titusville, Pa. He served in the Mexican war and in the late civil war. Some few years ago he selected his burial lot in the Woodlawn cemetery, in Titusville, on which he caused to be erected a unique and costly monument. He leaves a large fortune.

A NEWLY-ERECTED brick warehouse in Philadelphia tumbled in during a high wind, burying several workmen in the ruins. Samuel L. Vanderslice was killed and Frederick Bartell had an arm broken.

THE New Hampshire bank commissioner has concluded his examination of the affairs of the Ashuelot Savings Bank, at Keene, and reports to the governor that the total deficiency is $112,490.92.

WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, the distinguished jurist and statesman, and ex-governor of Rhode Island, died in New York city, his birthplace, the other day, aged eighty years.

West and South.

IN a suit at St. Louis Judge Treat has decided that, as the Singer patents have expired, any one has a right to make a Singer sewing machine.

HEAVY floods have caused much damage in and about Rome, Ga. Business was at a standstill in Rome, even the newspapers being obliged to suspend publication. The loss is estimated at more than $400,000.

A BOILER in White & Russell's mill at Middlefield, Ohio, exploded from an unknown cause, killing Joseph Hamilton, Selden Sprague and John Patchin

AN express train ran off the track at Nottingham, Ohio, and the engineer and fireman were crushed to death.

JOHN DETWEILER, forty-nine years old, entered a boiler at the Red Jacket furnace in New Castle, Ind., when he was overcome by the gas and smothered. Charles Conn, who entered the boiler for the purpose of rescuing Detweiler, was also overcome with the gas and died soon after. Two other men in their efforts to save the two named narrowly escaped a similar fate.

GEORGE F. WARDEN, under sentence of death at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, for the murder of two deputy sheriffs, was taken from jail by a body of men and hanged to a telegraph pole.

A TERRIBLE fight between a band of illicit distillers and United States revenue officers took place a short time ago near Jonesville, Tenn. Each of the parties numbered about twenty men. The leaders of the moonshiners three brothers named Middleton—were killed.

A PROHIBITORY bill recently introduced in the Texas legislature has been killed.

AFTER being out twenty-four hours the jury at San Francisco declared young Kalloch not guilty of the murder of Charles De Young, editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. When Kalloch was discharged and entered a carriage to go home, an immense crowd took the horses from the vehicle and pulled him to his home, about three miles distant.

Two brothers, John and Michael Watts, aged nineteen and twenty, respectively, living with their parents in Palestine, Texas, quarreled and the former killed the latter with a knife.

GENERAL HECKER, a well-known German revolutionist and officer in the Federal army during the civil war, died a few days ago at St. Louis, aged seventy-one years.

THE Bank of Rome, at Rome, Ga., has made an assignment.

A YOUNG colored man named Barnes attempted to assault a young lady near Sparta, Ga., but was driven away by two gentlemen. A party of men pursued Barnes, caught and killed him.

GREAT floods are reported from the vicinity of the Platte river in Nebraska. The river overflowed its banks, washing away railroad bridges and dwellings, and inundating towns and farms. The loss, exclusive of railroads, will be millions.

A COLORED man named James Bates, whose age the last census gives at 125 years, died a few days ago at Urbana, Ohio.

From Washington.

R. D. TROWBRIDGE, commissioner of indian affairs, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Kirkwood on account of illness.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports the arrival of 15,075 emigrants during February.

THE total values of exports of domestic breadstuffs during the month of February, 1881, were $13,919,246, and during February, 1880, $14,426,844; during the eight months ended February, 1881, $182,428,826, and during the eight months ended February, 1880, $188,-835,659.

FURTHER nominations by the President: William H. Robertson, to be collector of customs for the port of New York; William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, to be minister to Austria; Edwin A. Merritt, of New York, consul general at London; Adam Badeau, of New York, charge d'affaires to Denmark; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay; Michael J. Cramer, of Kentucky, charge d'affaires to Switzerland; William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be solicitor general; Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, to be judge of court of claims; L. A. Sheldon, of Ohio, to be governor of New Mexico; Thos. M. Nichol, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of Indian affairs; Edward S. Meyer, United States attorney for Northern district of Ohio; George W. Atkinson, United States marshal for West Virginia.

THE state department furnishes a statement regarding a recently-published report reflecting upon Mr. Roosevelt, United States consul at Matanzas, and a gentleman named Drake. The report was to the effect that a number of Americans arriving at that place were swindled by these gentlemen out of five dollars each for reissuing their passports to them, although the same were good for six months. The charge is reported groundless by the consul. Mr. Roosevelt appears to be supported by the consul-general at Havana.

THE President sent the following additional nominations to the Senate: Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, now secretary of the United States legation at Paris, to be assistant secretary of state. Nathan W. Spaulding to be assistant United States treasurer at San Francisco, Cal. Daniel Sherman to be agent for the Indians of the New York agency.

THE President has decided not to call an extra session of Congress.

THE last statement shows the total amount of national bank circulation now outstanding to be $347,367,551. The total amount of legal-tender notes now on deposit by the banks is $31,616,-135, leaving the net amount of circulation of the national banks now outstanding which is secured by United States bonds $308,751,416.

A FULL history of the origin of trichinosis, the hog epidemic, and the means for its prevention, will soon be issued by the treasury department.

Foreign News

ITALY has decided to construct another colossal iron-clad, which will be superior to anything now afloat.

A LARGE number of arrests of supposed Nihilists have been made in St. Petersburg.

THE Spanish court is becoming alarmed at the spread of republicanism. Only a few hours before King Alfonso received the news of the assassination of the czar of Russia, he met a party of workmen, who cried out as he passed: "Long live the federal republic! Down with the king!"

TURKEY is actively preparing for war with Greece.

FRANK G. PHIPPS, owner of the brig George, of New Haven, Conn., has received a cable dispatch that his vessel and six of the crew, including the captain, have been lost off the West Indies.

THE society in New York recently formed for the purpose of burning the dead is reported to be rapidly growing in numbers.

GENERAL GRANT has resigned his position as president of the New York World's Fair commission.

FROM the census office at Washington has been issued a table showing the valuation of real estate in the sixty counties comprising the State of New York to be $2,326,669,112, and of personal property $352,402,320.

LARGE numbers of German immigrants are arriving almost daily in New York, and hundreds are reported to be awaiting transportation at the various German seaports.

BUCHANAN, the Philadelphia dealer in bogus medical diplomas, has made a confession, exposing the great exent of his business. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold and declares that fully 20,000 bogus diplomas are current in America, and 40,000 more in Europe.

AT a meeting of directors of the Mexican Southern Railroad company in New York, General U. S. Grant was elected president, and Jay Gould, Russell Sage and Frank Work the executive committee. General Grant will proceed to Mexico in the interests of the company.

COLONEL E. A. ROBERTS, the inventor and patentee of the successful torpedo for oil wells died a few days ago in Titusville, Pa. He served in the Mexican war and in the late civil war. Some few years ago he selected his burial lot in the Woodlawn cemetery, in Titusville, on which he caused to be erected a unique and costly monument. He leaves a large fortune.

A NEWLY-ERECTED brick warehouse in Philadelphia tumbled in during a high wind, burying several workmen in the ruins. Samuel L. Vanderslice was killed and Frederick Bartell had an arm broken.

THE New Hampshire bank commissioner has concluded his examination of the affairs of the Ashuelot Savings Bank, at Keene, and reports to the governor that the total deficiency is $112,490.92.

WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, the distinguished jurist and statesman, and ex-governor of Rhode Island, died in New York city, his birthplace, the other day, aged eighty years.

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MR. GLADSTONE stated in the house of commons that the Boers of South Africa had substantially accepted the British conditions of peace. The conditions are the suzerainty of the queen, British control of foreign relations, and the establishment of a British resident at the future capital. The Boers, however, are promised complete self-government.

INDIANS have massacred thirty persons and burned nineteen wagons near Janos, Mexico, about sixty miles south of the United States territory.

PEASANTS are flocking to St. Petersburg from all parts of Russia on a pious pilgrimage to the spot where the emperor fell.

THE Canadian minister of agriculture has addressed a memorandum to the British government proposing an extensive organization of Irish emigration to Manitoba and the northwest territories.

A TERRIBLE catastrophe at the Theatre Municipal Italien in Nice, a well-known French watering place, has transformed that town from a scene of gayety to one of mourning and sadness. The curtain had just risen on the first scene of "Lucia di Lammermoor," when an explosion of gas took place at the back of the stage, and almost instantly the scenery with which the stage was crowded took fire. As soon as the fire was discovered the audience became panic-stricken, and a scramble for the doors ensued, in which scores of persons were thrown down and trampled under foot. The women shrieked, and the men in their eager efforts to escape from the burning building pushed rudely by the frightened women and left them to their fate. To add to the terror of the scene the gas suddenly went out, and the auditorium was in darkness with the exception of the rays of light which were thrown from the burning scenery. A man who escaped from the upper gallery by jumping declared that, with perhaps a dozen exceptions, every person in his part of the house was burned. A number of American and English visitors rendered signal assistance in saving life. A detachment of sailors from the squadron in the harbor reached the opera-house in a few minutes after the fire began, and worked gallantly to save life, succeeding in rescuing a great many of the wounded from the burning theater. They brought pumps with them, but although the Mediterranean almost washes the walls of the opera-house, it was found impossible for some reason to get water on the building, and by 10 o'clock the theater was completely destroyed. The scene in the town was indescribable. One lady, whose husband was burned to death, committed suicide. The most of the victims belonged to the working classes, the persons who had taken stalls and boxes not having arrived. One whole family of five and another of three perished. By 3 o'clock on the following day sixty-three bodies had been recovered, and a number more were supposed to be buried beneath the smoking ruins.

THE insurgent Boers of South Africa have dispersed to their homes.

AN attempt has been made to assassinate the Russian governor of Baku, Roumania, an individual having fired a revolver at him through a window in his residence.

FIFTY Indians employed in the quarries near Montreal have struck for an advance of twenty-five per cent. in their wages.

RUDOLPH ZIEDLER & Co., London rice merchants, have failed for $500,000.

ADVICES from London state that the dreaded plague is spreading in Turkey, and that Europe is already becoming alarmed, fears being expressed that the pest may spread westward.

PRINCE CHARLES, of Roumania, has been proclaimed king of that country.

AN indecisive battle, lasting six hours, has been fought between the Basutos, of South Africa, and the British, Colonel Carrington and other English officers being severely wounded.

THE Boers demand indemnity from the British for the losses received during the late war.

MOVEMENTS in favor of land reform and the extension of county franchise are making great headway in England, many organizations springing up continually among the small tenants and agricultural laborers.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Senate Special Session.

The Vice-President announced the appointment of Thomas F. Bayard as a director of the Columbia institution for the deaf and dumb. .... The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the governor of Wisconsin transmitting a joint resolution of the legislature of that State relative to the death of Mr. Carpenter. The resolution was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Voorhees introduced the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the hostile attitude assumed by the national banks toward the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest and the recent attempt to dictate the legislation of Congress on that subject, are contrary to the best interests of the people, and well calculated to excite their alarm for the future." Mr. Morrill raised the point that the resolution was out of order. After discussion Mr. Voorhees said he would withdraw the resolution temporarily until he could look up the precedents as to whether it was in order or not.

Mr. Dawes called up the resolution for the election of officers of the Senate. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, in a long speech, gave his reasons why he should vote with the Republicans on the question of electing Senate officers. After a long debate and many speeches on filibustering motions, Mr. Pendleton's motion to adjourn was agreed to by 28 yeas to 27 nays.

An Indian Boy's Love-Letter.

A love-letter picked up on the floor of a school with Hampton's views on co-education need not inevitably shock even pedagogic sensibilities. Written in an unknown tongue, however, with only the names to betray it, a translation by the private interpreter, seemed only a proper precaution. If I confide it to the gentle reader, the Indian lovers will be, neither the worse nor the wiser, while some others may find in it valuable suggestions for similar correspondence.

NORMAL SCHOOL, February 3, 1879.

MISS ———: I said I like you and I want to give you a letter. Whenever I give you letter, I want you to answer me soon. That's all I want, and I will answer to you soon after. When you give me letter, it raises me up. It makes me heart-glad, sister-in-law. When I talk I am not saying anything foolish. Always my heart very glad. I want you let me know your thought. I always like you and love you. I am honest about what I say, I always keep in mind. I want always we smile at each other when meet. We live happy always. I think that's best way, and you think it is and let me know. And I say again, when I give letter, keep nicely and not show to any one. If they know it, it no good way. They take us away, and that is the reason don't show it. Hear me, this all I am going to say. I like you, and I love you. I won't say any more. My whole heart is shaking hands with you. I kiss you. Your lover.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Inaction.

Great evils result from physical inaction. It is well known that through the whole human system strength and development come only by exercise. Every unused muscle shrinks in size and loses its force, and the man or woman who lives chiefly a life of passive repose will gradually lose the power as well as the desire for activity. This, however, is by no means the whole of the evil involved. The connection between the mind and the body is very intimate, and the mental faculties cannot obtain their full power, nor the character attain its highest excellence, unless the body be kept in healthful condition by salutary exercise. Pure air and regular physical exertion are necessary in order to think clearly, to decide wisely, to reason acutely, to plan with discretion, and to execute with vigor. Strength of will depends largely upon strength of muscle, and he who is weak and flabby in the latter will in all probability be feeble and irresolute in the former.

FOR THE LADIES.

A Broom Drill.

A new idea in amusements this, and its inventors were some girls in Lowell, Mass. Twelve young ladies, commanded by a captain, gave a public drill of their proficiency in handling the broom. The girls were uniformed in red, white and blue. The brooms were decorated with colored ribbons, and as the young women marched with the streamers behind them they looked very martial and were warmly applauded. A young lady, dressed in the national colors, was the "drummer boy" of the broom corps. A fan drill is performed in somewhat the same fashion, only the fan can be used more gracefully and effectively than the broom. But, after all, perhaps, the best broom drill is the one that takes place in the kitchen, where there is only one broom and no streamers.

How an Empress Gets Through a Day.

Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, begins the day's work and amusement with a cup of cold chocolate, taken at 7 o'clock. Then she goes to the stable to see her hunting pet; then receives her steward and makes arrangements for presentations, interviews, etc. At one she takes a beefsteak and a couple of glasses of Hungarian wine, after which her lady-in-waiting tells her the news and reads to her paragraphs from divers newspapers. She dines at six, and then dons her riding habit and goes to the large circus which is connected by a covered passage with her private apartments. Here she mounts some mettlesome horse and trains him with wonderful skill and boldness. When some animal usually wild and spirited is to be conquered a few appreciative guests are invited to come and look on at the daring empress' proceeding.

A Queen's Robes.

A fashionable modiste of San Francisco had her parlors crowded one entire day with guests inspecting an outfit which she had just completed per order for Queen Kapiolam, the wife of King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich islands. Among the many handsome robes was one which is intended for a grand state occasion. It is made in the native style of the Hawaiian islands, and is termed the "holoku." The design is the same as is known in the South, especially in New Orleans, as the "volonta," the robe being in one piece and gathered into a deep yoke that covers the shoulders. The material is of the very richest velvet, of a Marie Louise blue, striped with gold and combined with plain velvet of the same shade. Another was of embossed velvet, of the most delicate peach-pink shade, which constituted the train and corsage. This was over a petticoat of plain Turk satin, also peach-pink, and was richly embroidered with white jet. The half sleeves and high-rolling collar were of the satin, and thickly covered with jet embroidery. Handsome white jet ornaments fastened the corsage, which was pointed in the front and back. The most beautiful of the lot, however, was a marine blue satin combined with ecru satin and finished with a heavy garniture of crimson-crushed roses. This gown was also made in the "holoku" style, with long, flowing sleeves open at the shoulders and extending nearly to the bottom of the gown, and were lined with crimson satin. Each suit had two pairs of slippers made of the same material as the dress they were to be worn with.

Japanese Factory Girls.

The Japanese have just made another advance in their imitation of European customs. Up to the present time popular prejudice has greatly restricted the field for women's labor. In the interior, indeed, the weaker sex take part in agricultural operations, but at the great centers of industry men have monopolized almost the whole area of remunerative work. This system appears to be doomed, as some of the more enterprising manufacturers are offering employment to women, and so far as the experiment has yet been carried these philanthropists have no cause to regret the venture. The feminine employes are content with considerable lower wages, and yet work the same time—twelve hours—as the masculine monopolists. Whether they turn out the same quantity is not stated, but the quality the result of their labors is said to compare not unfavorably with the average of men's work. So great has been the success of the experiment that several new factories, chiefly for the manufacture of cloth, are about to be built exclusively for the employment of women. A factory act will soon be needed, if it be true that the feminine hands now in employment are kept at work without intermission from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M. Japanese women are not, as a rule, very robust, and such prolonged labor as this must necessarily impose a severe strain even on the strongest.

Fashion Notes.

The new dolman sacks are shorter at the back than in front.

Batiste embroidered in colors is imported to trim summer gowns.

Robin's-egg blue will be much worn by young girls this summer.

The summer pilgrimage costumes have a watteau plait in the back.

The short street dress seems to have come for a long visit this time.

Irish point-lace wrought with gold thread is used to trim cotton dresses.

Basques are to be a little longer this season than they were in the winter.

White muslin petticoats are the only garments that are made fuller than formerly.

Pink tulle, trimmed with holly berries without leaves, is a new fancy for ball toilets.

The lace used on the summer bonnets is very deeply tinted, and is arranged in flutings.

The newest jackets have no hoods, but collars that cross in front and make a pretty trimming.

A New York bride recently went to the altar with her veil fastened by a horse-shoe of orange blossoms.

The little mantles for summer are of all sizes, from a coachman's collar to a small Mother Hubbard cloak.

The cheapest materials for really handsome underskirts is satin, which can be bought in all the bright colors.

Daisy chains, with a fern fo